

Appendix 5-5 第5年次研修員受入実績

Appendix 5-5-1 研修員受入実績(普及)

1. コースの概要

- (1) コースの名称 「普及」
- (2) 研修期間 平成28年6月20日～平成28年7月15日
- (3) 研修員人数 6名
 Mr. MUKOLWE, Michel Onyango, Ms. KANYORORO Josephine Wanjiku
 Mr. NJOROGI John Maina, Mr. ONGERE Allan Ojwang
 Mr. RUKUNGU James Chomba, Mr. GONDO Anthony Mwangi

2. 研修内容

- (1) 研修によって達成された事項
 - ・日本の林業関連施設見学を通じ、より広い森林・林業の知識が獲得された。
 - ・日本の育種事業及び民間苗畑や県採種園の管理・経営状況を把握することにより、具体的な優良種苗の普及システムが理解された。
- (2) 日程と主な研修カリキュラム

月 日	内 容	場 所
6月20日	ブリーフィング、森林総合研究所理事表敬 林木育種センター理事表敬	JICA 筑波、森林総合研究所 林木育種センター
6月21～22日	日本の育種技術の講義、実習	林木育種センター
6月23～24日	採種園、民間苗畑、家具展示等見学	茨城県林業技術センター外
6月27～28日	亜熱帯における森林造成	八重山森林組合 JIRCAS 熱帯・島嶼研究
6月29～30日	熱帯林育種技術視察、見学	西表熱帯林育種技術園
7月1日	林野庁表敬	林野庁
7月4日	産学官によるセンダン植林の取組	近畿中国森林管理局
7月5日	センダンの造林試験地等	京都府立大学
7月6日	関西育種場における育種技術	関西育種場
7月7日	採種園、民間苗畑、木材加工施設見学	岡山県農林水産総合センター 森林研究所外
7月11日～12日	地域における林業振興の取組	高知県いの町、高知県森林 技術センター外
7月13日	製材所見学等	おおとよ製材等
7月14日	成果発表会	育種センター

3. 研修コースに対する所見

(1) 講義、視察

林木育種センターでは、日本の林木育種の歴史、成果等について講義を行った。さらにプロジェクト成果の普及業務に貢献させるため、川上から川下を意識した視察を行った。茨城県林業技術センター、岡山県採種園では地方における林業種子生産、民間苗畑では優良種苗の生産・普及についての視察を行い、日本における優良種苗普及システムについて説明を受けた。さらに岡山県院庄林業の木材加工施設やおおとよ製材の

製材工場では、地域材利用の促進に関して説明を受けた。木材の最終加工品である家具生産・販売についても大塚家具を見学し、森林・林業から木材利用までの一連の流れを学習した。

- (2) 討論・実習・演習・発表
つぎ木等の増殖技術の実習等育種に係る基礎技術の習得に必要な実習を行った。
また、研修最終日に成果発表会を行い、研修成果の把握に努めた。
- (3) 研修期間・配列・内容
研修期間、内容とも適当であったと考える。
- (4) テキスト・機材・施設
必要な情報と実習に必要な機材・施設を適宜提供した。

4. 研修員

- (1) 資格要件
プロジェクト・カウンターパート及び地方政府の普及担当者が選ばれている。
- (2) 研修参加への意欲・受講態度
積極的かつまじめに受講した。

5. 研修成果の活用

- (1) 研修で得られた成果について
研修員は帰国後、プロジェクトの実行者及び育種種苗の普及担当として優良種苗の普及に係る活動を行うことになっており、そのために必要な知見、技術の習得が成された。今後は、普及研修教材の作成およびケニアでの農家研修の実施、さらには第三国研修の実施に取り組む予定である。
- (2) 成果の活用方法について
研修の成果はプロジェクトの進捗に直結するものである。

6. 研修環境

日本での生活環境に満足していた。

7. その他特記事項

特になし。

研修名	ケニア 普及 (J1621675)		
研修期間	2016年6月19日～2016年7月16日(内、技術研修期間:2016年6月20日～2016年7月14日)		
研修員人数	6人	Mr.MUKOLWE, Michel Onyango	Ms.KANYORORO Josephine Wanjiku
		Mr.NJOROGE John Maina	Mr.ONGERE Allan Ojwang
		Mr.RUKUNGU James Chomba	Mr.GONDO Anthony Mwangi
言語	英語		
研修目的	プロジェクトにおいて開発される成果普及の取組推進のための基礎知識、技術の習得		

月日		時間	研修場所	所在地等	研修項目		講師名	
日付	曜				区分	内容	氏名	役職
6月20日	月	2時間	JICA 筑波		その他	ブリーフィング	秋山幸代	JICA 筑波研修業務課
		3時間	森林総合研究所		その他	理事表敬、森林総合研究所の紹介等	田岡義昭	森林総合研究所研究企画科
		2時間	林木育種センター	高萩市	その他	理事表敬、施設見学、研修内容打合せ	上澤上静雄 中島正彦	FTBC 海外協力課長 FTBC 海外育種情報主幹
6月21日	火		林木育種センター	高萩市	講義	育種事業の概要・普及、施設見学	中島正彦	FTBC 海外育種情報主幹
6月22日	水	6時間	林木育種センター	高萩市	講義 実習	育種樹木の増殖技術 DNA 分析手法等	久保田権 宮下久哉 松下通也	FTBC 指導課技術指導役 FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 主任研究員
6月23日	木	6時間	茨城県林業技術センター	那珂市	見学	採種園等見学	村松 晋	茨城県林業技術センター
			大森苗木園	那珂市	見学	民間苗畑見学	大森龍一	大森樹木園
6月24日	金	2時間	関家具	東京	見学	日本の無垢材利用家具販売見学		関家具新ギャラリー
		2時間	大塚家具	東京	見学	日本の家具展示施設見学		大塚家具新宿ショールームアドバイザー
6月25/26日	土			JICA 東京	その他	資料整理		
6月27日	月		移動	石垣市	移動	東京→石垣島	松下通也 高倉良紀	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課
6月28日	火	3時間	八重山森林組合	石垣市	見学	森林組合業務活動視察	松下通也 高倉良紀	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課
		3時間	JIRCAS 熱帯・島嶼研究拠点		見学	熱帯農業研究等視察	松下通也 高倉良紀	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課
6月29日	水	6時間	西表熱帯林育種技術園	竹富町	見学	園内見学、アカシアハイブリッド育種研究等視察	千吉良治 楠城時彦	西表熱帯林育種技術園長研究室長

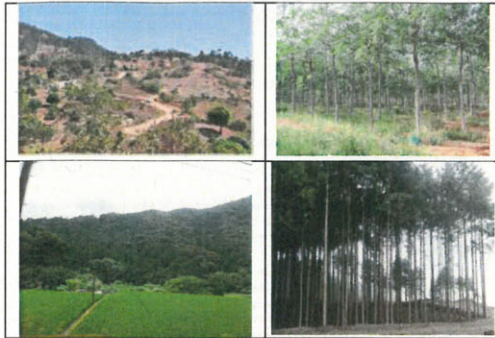
6月30日	木	6時間	西表熱帯林育種技術園	石垣市	見学 実習	無性繁殖実習、亜熱帯林視察	千吉良治 楠城時彦	西表熱帯林育種技術園長 研究室長
7月1日	金		移動	JICA 東京	移動	石垣島→東京	松下通也 高倉良紀	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課
		1時間	林野庁		表敬	林野庁森林整備部長表敬	上澤上静雄	FTBC 海外協力課長
7月2/3日	土			JICA 東京	その他	資料整理		
7月4日	月		移動	京都	移動	東京→京都	宮下久哉 上澤上静雄 橋本光司	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課長 FTBC 海外協力課
		2時間	近畿中国森林管理局		講義	産学官によるセンダン植林の取組	高井秀彰	森林整備部長
7月5日	火	6時間	京都府立大学演習林	京都	視察	センダンの植林試験	宮藤久士	京都府立大学教授
7月6日	水		移動	津山市	移動	京都→津山	宮下久哉 上澤上静雄 橋本光司	FTBC 主任研究員 FTBC 海外協力課長 FTBC 海外協力課
		2時間	関西育種場	勝央町	見学	育種事業見学	竹澤敏博	関西育種場連絡調整課長
7月7日	木	3時間	岡山県農林水産総合センター森林研究所	勝央町	講義 見学	採種圃管理、林業普及	石井 哲	特別研究員
		2時間	豊並樹苗協同組合	奈義町	見学	民間苗畑視察	長畑州三	組合長
		1時間	院庄林業(株)	津山市	見学	木材加工施設見学	井堀孝雄	久米工場長
7月8日	金		移動	神戸市	移動	津山→神戸		
7月9日	土			神戸市	その他	資料整理		
7月10日	日	移動		高知市	移動	神戸→高知		
7月11日	月	5時間	高知県の町	いの町	見学	地方における林業振興	野村孝宏	いの町森林政策課長
7月12日	火	2時間	高知県林業学校	いの町	見学	地方における林業振興	近藤信介	高知県森づくり推進室
		1時間	高知県森林技術センター	いの町	見学	地方における林業研究等の取組	藤本衡平	FTBC 主任研究員
		3時間	牧野植物園	高知市	見学	植物分類	小松加枝	企画広報課長
7月13日		2時間	おおとよ製材(株)	大豊町	見学	製材加工施設	田坂仁志	大豊町役場副町長
		3時間	四国森林管理局	高知市	講義	国有林の管理、保全	濱田孝治	企画調整室長補佐
7月14日	木		移動	高萩市		高知市→高萩市	川戸英騎 橋本光司 高倉良紀	FTBC 海外協力部長 FTBC 海外協力課 FTBC 海外協力課
7月15日	金	5時間	林木育種センター	JICA 筑波	発表	研修成果集約・発表	中島正彦	FTBC 海外育種情報主幹

Appendix5-5-2 研修員によるプレゼンテーション

Report

Country Specific Training on: Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya

18th June to 17th July 2016



Compiled by:

	
Michael Mukolwe Josephine Wanjiku	John Maina Njoroge Alan Ojwang Ongere James Chomba Rukungu, Anthony Mwangi Gondo

July 2016

1

(第5年次)

Acknowledgement

The participants to the Extension training course thank the Government of Japan through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for making it possible for us to attend this important course through the generous provision of financial resources and logistical support.

The Forest Tree Breeding Centre (FTBC) is greatly acknowledged for hosting us during our stay in Japan. The facilitators from FTBC who include the CEO, research scientists and other technical staff are highly appreciated for freely sharing research results on past and on-going activities through well-structured lectures, hands-on practicals on grafting and visit to relevant experimental and demonstration sites.

We are also grateful to other agencies, institutions and companies that gave us audience out of their busy schedule and shared with us their vision to improve the environment and livelihood of the communities. We cannot forget the staff of JICA Centres in Tokyo and Tsukuba who ensured our stay at the International centres was as comfortable as possible, hence making us feel home away from home.

Farmers and community cooperatives who freely shared with us their successes, challenges and opportunities in forestry are appreciated. The Mayor of Ishigaki Mr. Yoshitaki Nakayama and Mr. Ishigaki Sousei of Yaeyama Forestry Cooperative are equally appreciated.

Great thanks also go to Mr. Hiko Inadome, our Training Coordinator, who was always there to give us the much needed guidance through; translations of the lectures, guiding us through the complex transport systems. We truly felt safe and appreciated in his company.

We are also grateful to the Director KEFRI and Director KFS for allowing us to participate in this important training. We have learnt important lessons in forest breeding and extension which can be applied in Kenya.

To all who made our stay in Japan comfortable, we say Asante sana!

1

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	1
Table of Contents	2
1. Introduction	3
2. Presentations and Field Visits.....	7
3. International Symposium.....	51
4. Conclusion.....	54
5. Way Forward.....	54

2

Introduction

Background

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, stipulated that the country should attain a tree cover of 10%. Currently, the tree cover stands at about 7% of which approximately 3% is under state gazetted forests. The forests are managed as plantations of exotic species and the other parts comprise of conservation areas with indigenous forests. The possibility of attaining this minimum required tree cover falls within the privately owned farms and drylands of Kenya, which are expansive. This calls for concerted efforts in forestry extension to achieve the 10% Constitutional requirement.

Kenya's drylands make up 84% of the country's total land surface and support about 9.9 million Kenyans, or approximately 34% of the country's population. The drylands support over 80% of the country's eco-tourism interests and upto 75% of Kenya's wildlife population. The drylands are difficult environments prone to climate change. Livelihood options are limited as crop production is risky, making food insecurity and poverty levels high. The main economic activities for communities in the drylands are mainly livestock rearing and tree-related activities. Common indigenous trees growing in Kenya's drylands include, *Acacia* spp. and *Melia volkensii* (*Melia*) valued for fuelwood and quality timber production. The dark heartwood of *Melia* compares favourably with highly prized hardwood species of Camphor (*Ocotea usambarensis*) and Meru oak (*Vitex keniensis*). *Melia* is also fast growing and adjusted to dry conditions, and therefore, has potential to help communities in dryland of Kenya adapt to climate change through provision of multiple goods and services. However, due to its high value, *Melia* has been over-exploited for its desirable characteristics such as straight stem form, fast growth and quality timber production for furniture industry.

The project on the Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya was started in Kitui in 2012 to conserve and promote planting of *Melia volkensii* (Mukau) of wide genetic diversity. This is a collaborative venture between GOJ through JICA, FFPR/FTBC and Kyushu University and GOK. The main institutions involved in this project in Kenya include KEFRI and KFS.

KEFRI is charged with the responsibility of undertaking research on breeding superior *Melia* trees that give better performance in terms of growth and timber quality and tolerant to dry conditions expected due to climate change. KFS is mandated to undertake forestry extension with core functions being to promote and give advice to farmers on *Melia volkensii* tree growing and management on-farm, promote dryland forestry as well as promote participatory forest extension methodologies such as Farm Forestry Field Schools (FFFS), and on-farm plantation management as a business.

Purpose of Country Specific Extension Training

The country specific training on Development of Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya undertaken by the six officers from KEFRI and KFS had the broad objective of strengthening knowledge and techniques for extension of improved seed/seedlings production, management and distribution.

3

It is envisaged that the participants will acquire and enhance knowledge and skills to: propagate improved *Melia volkensii*, establish clonal and progeny seed orchards, and develop distribution pathways for improved superior *Melia volkensii* varieties in the drylands of Kenya. Following the proven performance of *Melia volkensii* in the drylands, it is hoped that its propagation and establishment will not only enhance the general tree cover in the drylands but also improve the livelihoods of the rural communities as it has potential to help populations adapt to climate change through protection of land against impacts of flooding such as soil erosion, act as carbon sinks, and they also provide opportunities for poverty alleviation through creation of alternative income generating opportunities.

Briefing at JICA Tsukuba

Briefing and orientation at JICA Tsukuba was conducted by Mr. Saito who was organised with everything well thought.

- The team was taken through a personal health lecture by Ms. Tsunoga and cautioned about mosquitoes and how to prevent malaria. White long sleeved clothes were best for protection against mosquito bites.
- The team filled in Medical cards, handed in E-tickets and received JICA's Corporate Cash cards and instructions. Basically instructions were on how to use the card, and checking the balances and withdrawals.
- Among the items that were a must to carry at all times for identification were: Passport, Medical card, JICA badge and Emergency assist card.
- The team was informed that Japan had 47 Prefectures just like (Kenya had 47 Counties (County Governments), Tsukuba City is located in Ibaraki Prefecture.
- Useful web sites recommended for getting information included JICA Facebook and the Statistical handbook of Japan.
- The briefing highlighted Japanese customs and manners, as following: Punctuality (Be at the venue at least 5 minutes before the scheduled time); Bowing (slight and deep depending on the person one was interacting with. Slight bowing usually in informal ceremonies and deep bowing in formal ceremonies); Remove shoes before entering a Japanese house; Japanese love noodles, which they eat slurring their mouths so should not take offence. They are conscious of the environment protection policy, hence manage their own plastic bags as appropriate policy for environmental protection.
- Japan applies 3Rs: Re-use, Reduce and Recycle.
- The population is about 127 million people, and the country has an area of 377,873 km².
- The team was introduced to the Training Coordinator Mr. Hiko Inadome, fondly referred to as Hiko-san.

4



Kenyan Extension Course Team meets the Director General FFPRI

Courtesy Call on Mr. Saboshi Watanabe, Vice President Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI)

The Vice President highlighted the following:

- Appreciated a happy collaboration with Kenya on the *Melia volkensii* progeny test project as many scientists from FTBC are seconded to the project.
- Pointed out that propagation had started and it is usually a difficult stage even in Japan.
- Growth rate of *Melia azadarach* in Japan was very slow making propagation difficult. But in Kenya due to the faster growth evaluation can be done earlier.
- Japan cedar trees are harvested after 50 years. This is long, but FTBC had developed ways of reducing this period to about one third.
- Tree cover in Japan is presently about 67% - 70%.
- Not many young people were involved in forestry mainly due to the low wages paid by the industry.



The Director General, FTBC poses for a photograph with the Kenyan team

5

Courtesy Call to the Director General Forest Tree Breeding Centre (FTBC)

- The team had a brief meeting with the FFPRI Director (forest ecologist and silviculturalist).
- Forestry research was over a century old (1905) in Japan. The institutions undertaking research have undergone several periods of restructuring and transformation to what it is today. The three focus areas include: forest research, forestry research and wood utilisation. International collaborative research is also an important component with each area addressing specific research attributes.
- The team watched a documentary of the works done by the institution. A hand-out on the same was provided. FFPRI is engaged in research and development of forest science through the following:
 - Development of forest management technologies and systems for forest and forestry revitalisation.
 - Labour saving and cost reducing technologies for reforestation that include, weeding when necessary as opposed to weeding every year.
 - Mixed conifers hardwood forest that do not need clear cutting
 - Establishment of wood production technologies to increase and ensure sustainable domestic wood demand by ensuring efficient logging and wood distribution. Former is achieved through mechanization of forestry practices.
 - Improved technologies for processing sawn timber and reliable structural wood. Promote use of wood residues. Recycling and re-use of waste wood mainly from construction in urban areas.
- Research on biodiversity.
- Forests are kind of green dam as they store water and protect the watersheds.
- Trees act as carbon sinks. Cedar takes up 40% of CO₂ while Pines take up 11% of CO₂, so the two species take up more than half of CO₂.
- There is need to protect forest as they are habitat for wildlife-mammals and birds.
- Natural positive effects of forests include forest bathing, forest odour and sounds on human wellbeing. Use of tannins to absorb harmful substances from the air.
- Restoration of endemic ecosystems and endangered species such as those of birds.
- Forests are shrinking everywhere, hence the need for satellites and remote sensing.
- Need to nurture forest and harvest timber – management for utilisation.
- The team also visited the tree identification library where samples of timber from various trees are preserved. Over 30,000 specimens and genetic coding of the specimens are done.

6



The laboratory where genetic material are conserved

Explanation in a gene bank laboratory

2.0 Presentations and Field Visits

Outline of Tree Breeding in Japan - Dr. Hiroshi Hoshi, Director General of Breeding Department

- Appreciation that forests/trees are a green resource that should be conserved/preserved and sustained.
- Tree breeding is an important component for any successful forest and forestry plan with a goal of achieving sustained supply of domestic wood to an increasing demand for the product.
- Central to tree breeding is the supply of superior seed and seedlings.
- An increase in wood demand implies a need for an equally rapid supply measure which can be activated by the aid of tree breeding.
- A comprehensive tree breeding initiative will ensure early growth, low cost and demand effective management through weeding and short rotation. Effecting low cost entails reduced weeding cost which is attributed to early growth.
- The net effect of successful tree breeding initiative should be reflected in increased production/supply of superior seed and seedlings, reduced afforestation cost, meeting wood demand and increased income.
- Initiative in modern tree breeding in Japan is attributed to Prof. B. Lindquist whose use of plus tree selection (1952) propelled the process of producing superior seed and seedlings.
- Forest Agency (FA) endorsed this initiative through its notification on "Implementation of breeding programme using plus tree selection in Japan (1954), upon which plus trees selection started in national forest and subsequently private forest.
- The establishment of Forest Tree breeding Centre (FTBC) may be associated with the 1952 (Prof. Lindquist) and 1954 (FA) initiatives as well as to institutionalise the tree breeding activities in Japan. However, FTBC has since 2007 been integrated as a constituent Institute of the Forest and Forestry Products Research Institute (FFPRI).
- Today, an elaborate network of tree breeding in Japan is in place (Fig.1).
- Delineating breeding regions, centres and offices for site and tree specific needs as well as area administrative organisation is imperative in addressing genetic diversity and differentiation.

7

- A total of 9,145 plus trees (cedar 3,670, cypress 1,058, Larch 538) have been selected since 1954.
- Seed orchards (in 428 sites covering 895 ha) and Scion gardens (in 146 sites covering 178 ha) have been established since 1957.
- Progeny tests have been established to evaluate plus tree performance for improvement of seed orchards and choosing crossing materials for the next generation since 1964.
- F1 field test has been established to select 2nd generation plus tree in 107 sites covering 67 ha since 1984. Excellent early growth, hence savings on weeding costs has since been realised.
- Japan hopes that by 2020 50% of wood used in the country will be from domestic sources.

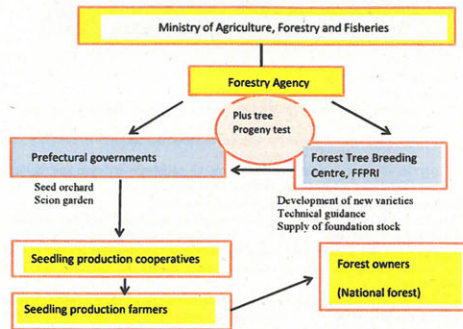


Figure 1: Network of Tree Breeding in Japan

- Other on-going tree breeding initiatives include:
 - i) Improvement of wood properties particularly for cedar.
 - ii) Breeding of high CO₂ fixing cedar variety to address global warming.
 - iii) Breeding of snow damage resistant cedar variety, for less twisted wood.
 - iv) Breeding for pine wilt nematode resistance, which has resulted in heavy financial losses to forest owners as affected trees are cut down and disposed. To-date, 225 red pine and 171 black pine varieties have been identified from which 24 seed orchards of red pine and 42 of black pine have been established. In addition, 362,000 resistant seedling varieties of red pine and 628,000 of black pine from the orchards (982,000 pine seedlings) have been planted along the sea shores.

8

- v) Coping with pollen allergy which affects about 25% of the people in Japan is a major socio-medical concern. It is severe in spring. Breeding of pollen free or less pollen producing cedar and cypress varieties is in seed orchards and by use of biotechnology. Isolation field for assessment of safety in transgenic plants/male sterile varieties (2 cedar varieties) have since been developed as DNA analysis technique is being used.
- vi) Weeding is important in the first 5 years but if trees bred grow fast they will overshadow the weeds minimising need to weed and consequently reducing cost of plantation management.
- vii) Shortening rotation age from 50 years to about 25-30 years. In such scenario, breeding lowers cost of plantation management.

Application of Lessons Learnt

- The output and outcome of breeding in Japan finds application in the context of growth, resistance, environment, and application of biotechnology for dryland species (Melia, Acacia) and medium to high potential area species.
- Appropriate selection and handling of plus trees is key to breeding forest trees for different reasons.

The Progress of Forest Tree Genetic Resource Conservation during the Last Four Decades in Japan – Dr. Masatoshi Ubukata

- Broadly, the presentation highlighted the general information of Japanese forest, introduced Forest Tree Breeding Centre (FTBC), and described the genetic bank project with respect to in-situ and ex-situ conservation strategies.
- It could be concluded that Forest Tree Genetic Resource Conservation has progressively evolved through comprehensive evaluation and institutional reforms processes to incomparable levels.
- Two broad classification of Japanese forest are recognised by their biological diversity and productivity of wood, namely: conifers and hardwoods.
- The main conifers species include Cryptomeria, Larix, Chamaecyparis and Pinus densiflora, among others. Fagus, Castanopsis, Zelkova and Quercus comprise the main hardwood trees.
- Man-made conifers forest and natural forest of hardwoods comprise the main forest production systems. A characteristic of man-made conifers forest is their low biological diversity, while the reverse is same for the natural forest.
- It is appreciated that a combination of geographic and biophysical factors contribute to the type of forest, tree cover and forest tree breeding initiatives observed in Japan. About 1,327 indigenous tree species are known to Japan, placing the collection to the 3rd largest found in a warm temperate zone.
- Forest cover in Japan is 25 million ha out of 37 million ha of land, of which man-made forest comprise 10 million ha. However, it is observed that the natural forest component is limited when secondary forest is excluded.
- Reforestation and seed transfer zones are important aspects of sustaining Japan's forests.
- Key reforestation species included Cryptomeria, Cypress and Larch. It was observed that while age distribution of plantation is described as normal, a potential decline in annual reforestation area from 0.3 million ha to 20,000 – 30,000 ha presents a concern.

9

- In order to avoid failure of reforestation, seed transfer zones should be determined and delineated using empirical results of reforestation.
- It was observed that FTBC was a constituent research centre of FFPRI engaged in:
 - i) Forest tree breeding.
 - ii) Collection and conservation/preservation of genetic materials.
 - iii) Cooperation in forest tree breeding in developing countries.
- In addition, FTBC stands out as the only forest tree gene bank in Japan with the largest stock of woody plants. Currently, FTBC has in its stock about 33,000 stains comprising 23,000 individuals (vegetative plants) and 10,000 seed/pollen (germplasm). However, the largest plant gene bank in Japan is located at National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (NIAS).
- A five decade chronological evolution and reform initiatives have propelled the development of FTBC to an institution of excellence. In particular, the gene bank project for forest tree species has focused on systematic collection/preservation/supply of breeding materials of:
 - i) Potentially useful species.
 - ii) Endangered species.
 - iii) Natural monuments.
- The key approach to the undertakings is through elaborate surveys and collection of seed and scions as well as propagation and preservation through grafting and rooted cuttings. A key parameter in this initiative is evaluation of traits by measurement.
- A combination of the characteristic of trees and appropriate conservation strategies are important in ensuring success in conservation of genetic resources. The strategies used include 'in-situ' and 'ex-situ', 'germplasm' and 'vegetative', 'individual tree' and 'population'.
- The strategies constitute the main genetic resource conservation system for forest tree species in Japan depending on the type of resources. For example, 'in-situ' and 'ex-situ' conserve population of plants in man-made forest; 'ex-situ' for individual plants as in arboretum with clone or family identity while germplasm (seed/pollen) are preserved in archival facilities.
- In addition, forest tree genetic conservation resource stands equally play an important role to conserve genetic diversity within species and species distribution, where over 325 stands comprising 106 species (either endangered or major forestry species) have been designated in different regions in Japan. In such stands, forest operations are allowed only to maintain genetic diversity or regeneration of the specific species.
- Cryptomeria is the most widely distributed and common plantation species in Japan. Studies on the species geographic variation using DNA markers are on-going. It is expected that the findings will be used to formulate the species conservation strategy, among others.
- Information/data base matrix on the status of forest tree genetic resource conservation/preservation inform of vegetative plants (e.g. Zelkova serrate and Cryptomeria japonica at FTBC Arboretum), tree seed and pollen (e.g. Pinus densiflora and Cryptomeria japonica) as well as tree seeds (domestic conifers, and hardwoods foreign conifers and hardwoods is equally comprehensive.

10

- The forest gene bank programme has conserved/preserved 5,983 lots of domestic conifers seeds (54 species) and 1,794 lots of domestic hardwood seeds (582 species).
- Most conifers tree seed are stored at -20°C and hardwoods at -2°C under dry conditions in specialised facilities. Specialised storage conditions under experiments are at -160°C.
- The forest gene bank programme has conserved/preserved tree pollen 2,440,983 lots of domestic softwood pollen (23 species) and 154 lots of domestic hardwood pollen (18 species).
- All tree pollen is stored at -80°C under dry conditions in specialised facilities.
- The forest gene bank programme has conserved/preserved endangered tree species and monuments of which 36 species (e.g. Morus bohmensis - mulberry and Pinus almandii) are preserved at the clone archives with tissue culture and controlled pollination, respectively.



Application of Lessons Learnt

- Forest tree genetic resource conservation is not only important but inevitable in Kenya given the impact of state of forest cover, degradation, increasing demand for wood and non-wood products, as well as the challenges imposed by adverse biophysical factors on environmental resilience and vulnerability of local communities to climate change.

11

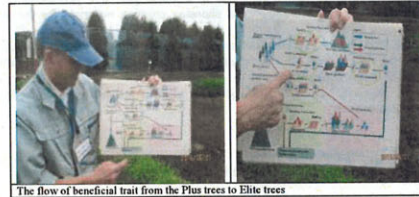
- FTBC has done a lot which Kenya could emulate though with modification and supported by a strengthened forest tree breeding capacity and policies.
- Collaboration between KEFRI and FTBC in aspects of forest tree genetic resource conservation particularly on drought tolerant tree species (*Melia volkensii*) should not be taken for granted. Melia in Kenya is synonymous with *Cryptomeria* in Japan, hence should be subjected to all relevant genetic conservation/preservation research protocols to ensure and expand its production and role as a key wood producing tree species in the dryland of Kenya and beyond.
- That Forest tree genetic resource conservation has potential to contribute to establishing effective adaptation measures to global warming.

Extension of Improved Varieties of Seeds and Seedlings – Dr. Motoki Takayashiki

- Extension of improved varieties of seeds and seedlings is a key mandate of the Extension section of FTBC.
- Japan is administratively divided in 47 prefectural governments and 1,718 municipalities (cities, towns and villages).
- The system of forest tree breeding is based on delineating breeding regions, centres and offices for site (climatic) and tree species/variety specific needs as well as area administrative organisation.
- The flow of production/distribution/improvement of new tree varieties (stains-grafted seedlings or seeds) from FTBC/FFPRI through Prefectural governments (establish seed orchard and scion garden) to forest owners (for plantation development) is well established and elaborate.
- The seedlings or scions produced/distributed include: *Cryptomeria japonica* (Sugi/Japanese cedar), *Chamaecyparis obtusa* (Hinoki/Japanese cypress), *Pinus densiflora* (Red pine/Akamatsu) and *Pinus thunbergii* (Black pine/Kurumatsu).
- The elaborate flow of production/distribution/improvement of new tree varieties is in itself a strategy and basic plan that is informed by the roles played by MAFF, FA and FTBC. FTBC's is expected to engage and cooperate with the Prefectural government in dissemination of developed new varieties (establishment of seed orchards and scion garden) as also strengthen their capacity (conduct conferences).
- Forest Seed and Seedling Act is in place to ensure/enforce compliance – registration, secure seeds from known origin and quality, labelling, notification of seed distributor, marketing through appropriate channel (using and producing recommended stains (seed, seed orchard and scion garden).
- Exceptions to compliance in case of research, trial plantation outside of the species' designated area are subject to: i) developing and exhibition forest, ii) planting pine nematode resistant varieties and growth comparative studies. The approval is granted by Government to MAFF to effect the request.
- FTBC is expected to implement the Amendment of the Act on Special Measures for Promotion of Thinning in support of the compliance by:
 - i) Applying for registration of "Specified Mother Tree" from the Elite Tree that has excellent growth from Prefectural government or private sectors.

12

- ii) Producing and distributing the seedlings from the registered "Specific Mother Tree" in response to requests.
- iii) Conducting technical supports to the receivers of the seedlings.



Application of Lessons Learnt

- Extension will:
 - i) maintain appropriate production, distribution and marketing of quality seedlings
 - ii) lower afforestation cost for sustainable forest management by selecting fast growing seedlings.
 - iii) Contribute to forestry conservation in collaboration with stakeholders (prefectural governments, producers and end users).
- Instruments of Regulation and Compliance are inevitable.
- Kenya stand to benefit from the Japanese experience as it has 47 counties and could use Melia as a pilot case.
- KEFRI in collaboration with KFS should assist county governments to identify sites for demonstrating the selected superior Melia species for planting and seed production.
- KEFRI in collaboration with JICA supported Project on drought tolerant species should would to identify and register Melia farmers for quality seed and seedling production, and an elaborate marketing strategy to ensure follow-up and compliance.

13

Tree Breeding – Dr. Hisaya Miyashita, Senior Researcher

Introduction

Breeding is a universal technology applied in improvement of trees and other plants. Developed countries such as USA and Canada do a lot of tree breeding work in development of forestry. In Kenya highland crop trees such as cypress have under gone breeding. However, indigenous species such as Melia are currently under research to breed high yielding varieties.

Project Title: Breeding Drought Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya

Breeding of *Melia volkensii* for growth and drought tolerance.

Distribution of *Melia volkensii* in Kenya

About 85% of Kenya is classified as Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS). Such areas are characterised by low rainfall and high temperatures. Due to low crop productivity, woodland and trees offer major livelihood sources in these areas, leading to extreme pressure on natural resources especially trees. *Melia volkensii* is one of the major indigenous trees found in north and south eastern Kenya.

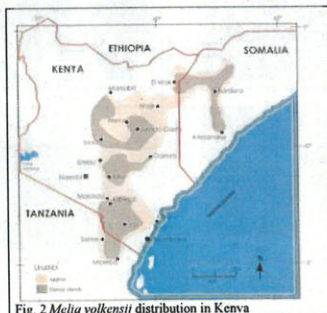


Fig. 2 *Melia volkensii* distribution in Kenya

Selection of Melia

- Selection for improvement of *Melia volkensii* was based on its ability to produce high quality timber and its high market value. For breeding purpose mother tree selection was based on visual appearance straight tall bole, and therefore the history of the trees was not known. To-date, 100 Melia plus mother trees have been selected and used to establish clonal seed orchards in Kitui and Kibwezi. Each tree is replicated 30 times giving a total of 3,000 trees.

14

- To gauge potential for high productivity of selected mother trees, progeny trials have been established in a wide range of sites. Such sites are set on farmers' field or in institutions.
- Species screening for drought tolerance, growth performance and genetic diversity of Melia is underway. DNA analysis will support development of genetic diversity conservation strategy and draw up distribution range of superior breed varieties.
- Tree Breeding -involves seed from identified mother trees, seed and scion collection, clonal seed orchard establishment; seed production; progeny trials. The orchard and progeny tests will give rise superior planting materials, improved seed orchard and seed production.

Mass propagation

- This process focuses more on accumulation of quantitative traits other than quality.
- First generation - selection of Plus trees - collection of scions and propagation, and establishment of clonal seed orchard. In 2-3 years, Melia produces seeds from the orchard. These seeds go to forestry activities through production of seedlings.
- 1.5th generation- seeds from clonal seed orchard are put into a progeny trial for further evaluation and improvement. Good material from the progeny test is selected for establishment of clonal seed orchard. This is also known as backward selection. The progeny test is done simultaneously with clonal seed orchard trials.
- Good materials from the progeny are selected and bred as this gives rise to breeding population (forward selection). This then gives rise to 2nd generation of Plus trees.
- Management of the seed orchard; It must be kept free of weed, diseases and pests. Trees should be controlled through pruning and cutting lead stem to allow for horizontal branching at low heights.



15

Some observations/way-forward

- Some trees in the orchard to have poor growth probably because they were moved to new sites.
- 12 progeny trial sites have been established. Some trees have been established in all the 12 sites. If a tree is doing well in all sites this will be selected as a good material.
- The progeny sites are also expected to show some trees performing better in some sites and not in others. However, for trees to grown within a certain site/County they must have shown good performance within that county.
- Within each project county 3 ha of seed orchard (800 trees) will be established with seeds from the progeny test.
- Improved seed production and supply will be enhanced within the Counties once seed orchards are established.
- It is important for tree breeding information to be shared for continuation of breeding and further selection.

Genetic and Reproductive Studies for Future Orchard Management - Dr. Michinari Matsushita

Definition of terms

Genetic diversity was defined as total number of genetic characteristics in the genetic make-up of a species. This can affect growth, survival and reproduction potential, potential for evolution and breeding.

Genetic differentiation was defined as quantified genetic variation between and/or among groups.

Importance of species - site matching

- Genetic differentiation will validate or support species site matching. e.g. Japanese beech adapted to cold side on Japanese sea side was planted on the pacific side which is warmer. The species showed slow growth, indicating it was not suited to this warmer site.
- Success of tree planting will greatly depend on a species genetic diversity and differentiation. For instance, before introducing Melia to other countries in Africa it is important to carry out species-site matching in the target countries to find out which Melia provenance is best suited to that country. Provenances include species from north, middle or southern part of its range in Kenya.
- It was realised that Meru and Embu Melia provenances selected for clonal seed development had low genetic diversity. Decision on whether or not to promote these provenances for up scaling cannot be made on 1st generation progeny as some desirable quality may be expressed later.

Application in Kenya

- Kenya has now acquired knowledge on molecular techniques, therefore research on other indigenous trees could be undertaken to increase the number of drought tolerant, indigenous species being promoted.
- Breeding is long term but there is need to make farmers appreciate benefits of using improved tree genetic resources/ material. This can be achieved through

16

training, joint development of plantation /demonstration plots at county levels and identifying niche markets for Melia wood and wood products.

Grafting - Mr. Kobuta

Reasons for grafting

- Shorten fruiting /seedling period e.g. Case of Japanese tree species/ Melia in Kenya.
- Ensures product is similar to the mother tree.
- For low pollen/non pollen Japanese cedar through clones/grafting.

Procedure

- Major tools and materials required for grafting include: - knife, grinding stone and grinding stone holder, water, grafting tape, strings, cutting board and plastic bags.
- Always soak a grinding stone in water.
- Stabilise grinding stone through holder or placing on waste cloth when in use.
- Sharpen the front side of the knife first. Ensuring the grinding stone remains wet.
- Grind out warpage on the back side of the knife.
- Select scions from the target tree species. Identify scions that are free from pests and diseases, those that are the younger not seedling.
- Harvest identified scion using a secateurs. Cut the scion to about 10 cm. Remove lower leaves to about 5 cm.
- Trim the bottom end of scion by making a wedge shaped.
- Place the trimmed scions in water to ensure they do not dry.
- Cut the top side of the root stock.
- Strip some of the leaves around the grafting area of the root stock.
- Make a slit in the root stock by using your thumb to push down the blade. As the stem of the root stock may be hard, make the slit towards the edge not in the middle of root stock.
- Insert the scion in the root stock slit ensuring the cambiums of the scion and root stock touch each other.
- Wrap around the stock and scion by using a grafting tape.
- Cover the grafted portion with leaves or folding upwards leaves from the lower side of the root stock and covering with a polythene bag tied loosely at the bottom of the root stock.
- Secure the grafted portion with a piece of string.
- Cover the graft with a plastic bag, and use a piece of string to tie up the bag.
- Place grafted seedling in the nursery and monitor for signs of new shoot growth.

Way forward

1. Need to train more staff from KEFRI and KFS to be conversant with grafting for Melia orchard development in counties.
2. KEFRI and KFS to collaborate in training more staff on grafting at institutional and county level through in country training programme
3. Develop simple guidelines/manuals on grafting techniques for use by extension agents/technicians in counties.

Ibaraki Prefecture Forestry Research Institute

17

Introduction

Ibaraki Prefecture Forestry Research Institute (IPFRI) is located in Ibaraki Prefecture. This Prefecture has a forest cover of about 30%, which is lower than the national average. Of these, 76% are private and 24 % public forests. Ibaraki Prefecture has three main regions, namely: Mountains suitable for forestry; Plains maintained for livelihood activities such as farming and settlement; and Coast suitable for pine forest due to its tolerance to sea water and sands while acting as windbreak.

Mandate and activities of the Institute

- IPFRI was established on 20th December, 1955 for the purpose of conducting research. Over the years it has undergone different changes and presently it has three divisions, namely:
 - i) Silviculture Department - dealing with research on forestry production and breeding.
 - ii) Forest Environment Department - dealing with research and survey of forest environment conservation.
 - iii) Mushroom and special products Department - dealing with research and surveys on mushrooms production, harvesting and special forestry products.

- The institute also has an extension section that promotes extension projects.
- The institute has a total area of 33.0 ha of land, which is well planned and demarcated. It has a conducive working environment to conduct research for various situations.
- Since the Japanese cedar is very important for the construction industry, a lot of breeding work is being done by the institution to continuously improve the genetic makeup of the species. Trees are being improved for fast growth and straight bole. Plus trees are identified, a process that has continued for over 50 years.
- Grafting is also done to increase seedling numbers, orchards are developed and elite trees identified. Seed orchards are established for elite trees. Plus trees are further tested for superiority through progeny trials. Some orchards are managed in miniature form where trees are sprayed with gibberellic acid to induce early seeding at 4 years as opposed to a 10 year waiting period of ordinary seed stands. Such treated seed-trees have a life span of 10 years.
- Research on low pollen varieties of cedar to manage the problem of allergy which affects a considerable number of Japanese is also being undertaken. Low pollen cedar varieties can have less than 1% of the ordinary Japanese cedar.
- A lot of work has been carried out by the institute to address the challenge of nematodes affecting the red and black pines. Artificial inoculation of pine nematodes is undertaken identify varieties resistant to nematodes. Such varieties are shared with FTBC for further improvement. The black pine is mainly planted by the Prefecture government, who replace all nematode affected trees with resistant varieties. Red pine is mainly planted by private farmers who have not yet reached the stage to replacing infected trees.
- The Institute has a responsibility of distributing superior tree seedling to farmers for planting. They give through farmers cooperatives.

Lessons Learnt Which Kenya Can Adopt

1. The Institute has invested in well-equipped tree nurseries where propagation is carried out.

18

2. Development of seedling production technologies using multi-cavity containers.
3. Establishment of miniature seed orchards, these have considerably reduced the time taken in production of seeds (Ordinary orchards takes 10 years).
4. Plantations of elite trees, the second generation plus tree have superior growth and quality resulting from hybridization of plus trees having proven superior growth. Elite trees will significantly reduce the costs of weeding due to their fast growth.



19

Visit to Mr. Ryuichi Oomori's Tree Nursery

- Ibaraki Prefecture Forestry Research Institute (IPFRI) works with a cooperative called Ibaraki Prefectural Forestry Seedling Cooperative. It has a total membership of 38 households (HH) of which 18 HH have active members, which is attributed to their part-time and other professional engagements.
- The cooperative receives training and improved seedlings from the research institute for distribution to its members. The members of the cooperative also undertake private tree breeding in their nurseries. Mr. R. Oomori also works closely with the IPFRI and is a member of the Evaluation committee for superior varieties and techniques.
- The Kenyan team visited and interacted with Mr. R. Oomori, who is one of the farmers and a member of the cooperative and Mr. Keiji Hayashi, cooperative advisor. It was observed that the cooperative members focus on raising Cedar and pine seedlings. They mostly use the system of raising seedlings without pots (bare-root). Although the use of pots (container) for seedlings production has recently been introduced, it has yet to be popular. Non-potted seedlings take 3 years in the nursery while potted ones take two years. There is need to promote container-grown seedling as smaller area will be require, it involves less labour, seedling mature earlier and it is technology friendly, which may enable young people to develop interest in tree nursery.

Mr. Ryuichi Oomori's Private Nursery Ibaraki Prefectural Seedling Cooperative

- The cooperative is tasked with the responsibility of seeking for markets (buyers) for members. They consult other prefectures which need superior varieties of seedlings for planting. Buyers include contractors, out sourced by the national government to carry reforestation in national forest areas. To avoid over production, the government makes an estimation of seedlings to be planted, and the cooperative members produce the required number.
- The members of the cooperative have invested in modern watering system like the one shown below.



Picture showing extensive tree nursery owned by a private forest farmer

A farmers' cooperative nursery with a modern watering system

20

Lessons Learnt and to Apply

- Most of the lessons learned are also applicable in Kenya. However, it take 4 years to raise and tend seedling in the nursery before out-plant in Japan. In Kenya it lasts 3-4 months.
- More awareness and sensitisation will be carried out especially establishment of forest cooperatives.
- The involvement of the County Governments in supporting farmers to be involved in Melia tree breeding and plantation establishment through cooperatives is another key point that will be promoted.

Visit to Seki Furniture Company Limited in Tokyo

Observations made

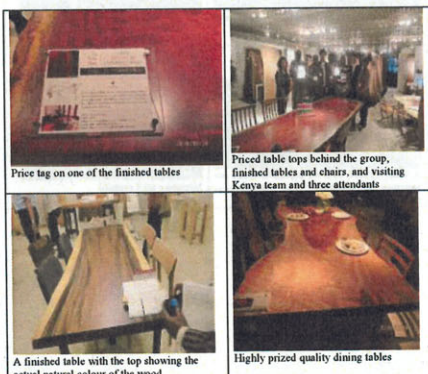
- The show room (Furniture shop) is situated in Central Business District of Tokyo on the 5th floor of Shinjuku Park tower, occupying approximately 900 square feet. The other wing of the floor is shared by another furniture shop of a different company. The company (Mokuba) has some other branches within Tokyo City.
- The company deals with high quality furniture for those who can afford good quality products, they say "combination of 'extraordinary wood' and 'extraordinary craftsmen' produces 'the best of the best', hence guaranteed products".
- They use mostly imported timber especially from Africa, South America, USA and Europe. From the year 2014, they left timber import because of the new regulations in the exporting countries discouraging timber export.
- They have their own workshop, which is reputed as having the best quality wood/timber and equipment in Japan.
- For good quality timber products, wood is air dried for 3-5 years. Little quick drying is done in kilns
- Timber is used in its natural state thus the bark is removed and even the wrinkle marks left after the bark is removed are not planed, the wood colour is also left natural and some are reinforced by artificial same colour for brightness. The Natural splits and holes in the wood are left the way they were unless extreme is when some reinforcement is neatly done.
- The final products are mainly table tops (legs are made of steel) are produced by planing, removal of bark and application of varnish. They also sell chairs.
- The prices of final products (items) displayed range from ¥ 450,000 to ¥ 3,500,000.
- Most of their clients are the newlywed couples and members of the society with good income.
- The clients are given guarantee of 20-30 years for repair.
- They sell mostly on week-ends (Saturdays and Sundays), selling an average of ten items per month. Sales are very good on weekend when people are free to do shopping.

21

Visit to ICD Otsuka Furniture Company in Tokyo

Observations

- This is another furniture shop also located in Tokyo town with similar items as Atelier Mokuba (about 30 minutes' walk from Mokuba Show room).
- The prices were also competitive.
- It had various items bought from the various furniture manufacturers which they market at the shop.
- Customers could also order the type of furniture they want and made according to their taste.
- Generally, most of the observations are the same as Mokuba but the Otsuka company show-room was wider.
- They also had additional items as wall units.



Price tag on one of the finished tables

Priced table tops behind the group, finished tables and chairs, and visiting Kenya team and three attendants

A finished table with the top showing the actual natural colour of the wood

Highly prized quality dining tables

Application/lesson learnt

- From the two furniture shops, it was apparent that wood in Japan is very highly valued not only for the big demand in the construction industry but also in the furniture industry. The people are willing to pay the highest price for valued items according to the Japanese people taste.
- Quality and good workmanship are key drivers in a competitive wood industry no matter the business location.

22

- Kenya could develop Melia trees and products for the international market to have return on investments. Melia timber has an appealing colour that could be the marketing point for the world market
- Furniture industry encouraged to produce high value timber products.
- Value addition to raw forest products should be made by the exporting countries to create employment for their people hence make them appreciate forests and their products, and for the importing countries like Japan to reduce the bulkiness hence cost of transport.
- Some of the accruing profit should be ploughed back for conservation of forests where the wood came from.
- Alternative quick growing trees like Melia and others that give same products in shorter period should be nurtured (research).

Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Science (JIRCAS)

Climate change and environmental degradation have been deeply affecting sustainable production in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Thus JIRCAS seeks to contribute solutions to global food and environmental problems as well as to the stable supply of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and resources.

JIRCAS has been conducting collaborative projects in developing tropical and subtropical regions to provide solutions to international food supply and environmental problems through technology development. The Institute has accomplished research on heat and salt tolerance of leguminous crops, efficient management of tropical fruit farms, and integrated pest management of tropical-origin diseases and insects.

The station is also responsible for promoting new technological advances on agricultural crops and conserving the genetic resources of tropical and subtropical fruit trees. Research in JIRCAS include:

- Rice:** The biggest project in Africa is the development of NERICA rice (New Rice for Africa), an upland rice which is hybrid between the African and Asian variety, bred through genetic transformation technology. The African variety has great resistance to various stresses that include drought tolerance, blast resistance and P deficiency, while the Asian is high yielding.
- Sugarcane development:** A cross between sugarcane and Erianthus is being developed mainly for production of biomass and bio-ethanol. Erianthus was selected as it is fast growing, and deep rooted.
- Maize:** research on soil productivity improvement for enhanced maize production.
- Tropical fruits:** include mangoes and passion fruits being bred for less acidity.
- Yam:** has great economic potential in West Africa and will be bred for improved productivity. The identification of the valuable traits, including higher tolerance to drought, insect pests and diseases, are the variables applied for used for breeding programmes in African countries particularly, Nigeria. JIRCAS has no on-going project with Kenya.

23

- Due to deforestation and forest degradation in the tropics in search of agricultural land, appropriate countermeasures based on the causes must be found that address the following fundamental issues on how:
 - Much potential harvest is allowable for a healthy regeneration of a rich forest.
 - We can improve techniques to support the survival of newly established stands in degraded areas.
 - We can use the forests sustainably.
 - We can utilise the harvested plantation trees efficiently.
- The biggest challenge is development of management techniques that promote the use of forests sustainably as response to causes of deforestation and degradation.



Yaeyama Forestry Cooperative (YFC)

Yaeyama Islands Forestry Cooperative is one of the 629 cooperative societies in Japan. It is also one of the five forest cooperatives in Okinawa prefecture. It was approved by the Government in 1977. Forests in Yaeyama Islands occupy 30%, which is low by Japanese standards, hence the need to create Yaeyama Forestry Cooperative to increase the forest cover. The YFC is composed of 95 regular and 184 associate members who are drawn from the three neighbouring Islands, namely; Ishigaki, Taketomi and Yanaguni.

To be a regular member one must have in possession at least 0.3 ha of forest while an associate member pays a certain amount of money as membership fee. The Cooperative is managed by a board of management chaired by the Ishigaki Mayor.

24

The YFC facilities belong to the Prefectural government but entrust to the cooperative to carry their activities and ensure benefits to the members, which include:

- Afforestation and reforestation.
- Planting and replacement of windbreaks along the coast.
- Seedlings production.
- Pests and disease control.
- Thinning operations and windfall removal.
- Management under the watch of FTBC.
- Charcoal production.
- Timber production.
- Training of forest personnel.
- Protection of birds, animals and sea wildlife as Ishigaki is a tourism island.
- Protection of seas, rivers and scenery from erosion.
- Guiding members to write proposals to secure relevant Prefectural government contracts or financial support to undertake activities in their forests.

The YFC's charcoal production activities were limited, it was interesting that the kiln used made a recovery of 40%. This is packaged into 3 and 5 kg cartons ready for the market.

Besides the use of Prefectural owned facilities members also get subsidy from the prefectural government as an incentive. The YFC also act in the interest of farmers because the farmers are not experts in forest management.



25



Iriomote Tropical Tree Breeding Technical Garden (ITTBTG) Dr. Chigira Osamu, Director ITTBTG

Location of Iriomote Island

ITTBTG is situated in Iriomote Island, south-west part of Japan. The Island has an area of 29,000 ha with sub-tropical forests occupying 90% of the total land area. Though the population is only 2,300 people, Iriomote Island is a major tourist destination in Japan receiving an average of 350,000 tourists annually due to its favourable climate, despite the typhoons and high rainfall. Iriomote island is famous for the many endemic species of flora and fauna, in particular the mangroves and the Iriomote cat. The island is prone to damage by salty sea water and typhoons with average of 4 typhoons occurring annually.

Activities of ITTBTG

The ITTBTG was established in 1996 with main objective of breeding tropical tree species. Research on forest tree breeding has been undertaken on the following:

- Development of forming and pruning technology for scion garden of Acacia.
- Development of clonal propagation technology for Acacia and Eucalyptus species.
- Evaluation of seed storage period of Acacia and Eucalyptus species.
- Development of a manual on tree breeding technology of fast growing tree species.

26

Recently, the Institute has been undertaking research in collaboration with a private wood company and Kyushu university on Acacia tree species in the following areas:

- Examination for inducement of tree form of *Acacia auriculiformis*.
- Investigation on flowering period of Acacia species.
- Artificial pollination system of Acacia species.
- Examination of pollen germination after storage as *Acacia mangium* and *Acacia auriculiformis* do not flower at the same time.

All these are aimed at producing a superior acacia hybrid. *Acacia mangium* is fast growing but is prone to heart rot disease, while *Acacia auriculiformis* is slow growing but resistant to heart rot. So the objective is to produce a hybrid of the two species which is fast growing and tolerant to heart rot and can be used mainly for paper making.

Other research work being done in this station, include:

- Breeding study on windbreak performance in *Calophyllum inophyllum*.
- Propagation technology in useful domestic tree species.

Calophyllum inophyllum is also useful for ornamental purpose, timber production, cosmetic and medicine. Candidate plus trees were selected in Taiwan, Fiji and Japan. Selection gave parent material with wide genetic diversity. Progeny seed stand has been established where controlled pollination is being undertaken. Use of this technique as opposed to use of cutting ensures that wide genetic diversity is maintained. Preliminary results showed that Taiwan provenance were doing better in terms of height growth compared to Japanese provenances. A challenge in breeding is how to use such good genetic resource as a country may not discard own genetic material.



Tropical Trees Garden

There is a tropical tree garden at ITTBTG. Different tree species found within the tropics and subtropics of Africa and Asia are managed. About 200 different tree species were planted in this garden but currently only about 40% are surviving due to effects of typhoons and establishment problems. The Garden acts as a gene bank for the various tree species planted for biodiversity conservation.

Propagation through air-layering is also undertaken on some of the species within the garden. Some of the tree species at the Garden include: *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus urophylla*, *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Mangifera indica*,

27

Citrus species, *Averrhoa carambola* (star fruit tree), Ficus species, *Jacaranda mimosaeifolia*, and *Delonix regia*, among other species.

Iriomote Wildlife Centre (IWC)

This centre is located next to the Tree Breeding Centre. It is managed by Iriomote-Ishigaki National Park. IWC attracts many tourists every year. The centre is mandated to do the following:

- Research and study to monitor the present status of wildlife in the island ecosystem.
- Planning and promotion of conservation projects for endangered wildlife species e.g. the Iriomote cat (*Felis iriomotensis*), a species endemic to the island and a symbol of wildlife in Iriomote.
- Visitor services to inform about nature and culture of the island and wildlife conservation such as:-
 - Wide collection of photos and artifacts of wildlife in the forests.
 - Wide publicity on the endemic flora and fauna species.

Iriomote Wildlife Centre and wildlife conservation in Japan faces a number of challenges, specifically on the Iriomote cat. They include:

- Traffic-related accidents to wildlife by motorists.
- Diseases transmitted to wildlife from domestic animals.
- Habitat reduction due to fragmentation.
- Predation by feral dogs.

However, measures put in place to address the challenges include:

- Wildlife notice boards for motorists to take great care in wildlife habitat areas by driving at speed 40 km per hour.
- Treatment services for such injured wildlife.
- Capture, clinical observation and radio tracking.
- Photo traps in areas where the cats are common to study their behaviour.

Lessons Learnt from Iriomote Visit

1. Demand-driven research to address real life issues such as windbreaks for reducing effects of typhoons. Viability of inter-country collaboration in development of tree breeding techniques and involvement of the private sector in collaborative research work.
2. Relevance of grafting tropical hardwoods for superior seed production within short period.
3. Importance and need for genetic and biodiversity conservation through botanical gardens, gene banks.
4. Development of simple and effective artificial pollination methods between *A. mangium* and *A. auriculiformis*.
5. Hands-on experience (Dos and Don'ts) in top and side grafting exercise of indigenous hardwoods (broad leaved trees) by all participants.
6. Need to document the richness in culture, endemic and other species of flora and fauna in an area.
7. Elaborate transport system and infrastructure for ease of transportation of people and goods (road, air and water).

28

Field Trial Visits at FTBC Iriomote

- The field trial sites were an integral component of on-going research activities at the FTBC Iriomote.
- It was noted that Japan is recognised as the 4th World Disaster rated country. Agents of disaster include strong winds and typhoons; heavy snow, floods, earth quakes and landslides, among others. Therefore, forest tree breeding aimed at coping with these agents is a priority. Heavy and fast weed growth is also a serious management issue because of the high weeding cost involved. Fast height growth, light, and moisture preference among other traits are target of research.
- Ability to withstand strong winds and typhoons; resistant to breakage; by strong winds, tolerance to salty water from the sea, prevailing water levels, soil moisture and pH, low temperatures hence cold shock, capacity for fast tree growth in order to outcompete weeds, and ability to act as wind break to protect sugarcane plantations, are some of the key parameters evaluated at the trial site.
 - Key species under trials include *Calophyllum inophyllum* and *Acacia mangium*. Besides their service functions, *C. inophyllum* is also valued for its strong wood properties, essential oils and medicinal use. However, its growth is limited to the southern-most part of Japan though with global warming it could spread northwards. The species is now being grown along coastal areas of Kenya.
 - The trial site species are derived from progeny seed, whose traceability can be verified while spacing is at 2 x 2 m.
 - Mangrove species and ecosystems were also under study such mangrove physiology, and assessing useful genes for salt tolerance. They were also noted to be prone to typhoon damage. Common species, which are also found in Kenya included, *Bruguiera*, *Avicennia marina* and *Rhizophora* species.

The Annual General Convention of the Yaeyama Forestry Cooperative

- The Kenya team appreciates the recognition, invitation and honour extended to be in attendance at the 39th Annual General Convention of the Yaeyama Forestry Co-Operative at the Okinawa Ishigaki Hotel Miyahira.
- The meeting was chaired by His Worship the Mayor of Ishigaki City Mr. Yoshitaka Nakayama and deputised by Mr. Ishigaki Sousei. The chair welcomed and introduced the Kenya team as Government of Kenya officials who through JICA and FTBC had visit and interacted with the Co-operative's officials at their facilities located in Banna South on its activities, achievements, challenges and opportunities.
- The Kenyan team appreciated the opportunity to learn and the honour to address the audience, expressing that the meeting was a good idea and with that comes a better idea. Thus their success was founded on members' capacity to reflect on their past activities, achievements and challenges as well as their application of lessons learnt to build on their future success.
- Noting that membership was categorised as either regular or associate, the team chided the members to introduce yet another category of "honorary member" to accommodate attendance of future teams to YFC conventions.
- It was observed that the deliberations were timely, documented, each member in attendance provided with a printed copy of the deliberations, patience and

29

concurrency on past and planned activities. These are vital lessons that Kenyan cooperatives could emulate.

Lessons Learnt

1. Integrate a multidisciplinary approach to breeding *Melia* and other key species for their identified and potential benefits as well as their ability to address current identified environmental challenges.
2. Appreciate that the results may not be realised in the short term but commitment and consistency are crucial in any endeavour.
3. Breed for various characteristics. *Melia* could be bred for fast growth, straight stem, wood characteristics, drought tolerance, and genetic diversity.
4. Trees are an integral part of many agricultural based activities such fish, windbreak for crops, over various ecological service such stabilising land against wind and soil erosion, values which can be used create awareness for intensifying tree planting of improved varieties.

Forest Agency – Courtesy Call, Mr. Koji Hongo, Director General, Private Forest Department, Forest Agency

- The Director General appreciated that the team from Kenya was in Japan to learn about tree breeding and was happy that lecture on same had been given while the group visited FTBC at Takahagi.
- Two-thirds (2/3) of Japan is covered by forest, which is favoured by the warm - wet climate. However, like in Kenya much of forest is being lost due to change of land to agriculture and settlement. The loss is due to the large and increasing human population, which stands at more than 100 million people. Much of forest in Japan is now only found in the mountain, which is important water catchment area, hence the need to conserve these forests.
- Though the climate, challenges and drivers for deforestation in Japan and Kenya are different, the principle of afforestation by the two countries is similar. The forests in the two countries are also utilised for livelihood. Therefore, the two countries can share information on conservation and sustainable use of forests.
- Breeding takes long but the fruits are improved forestry status. Tree breeding will influence afforestation policy direction. In Japan, the pine and cedar species have been selected and bred for planting in the mountains for ecological and economic purpose. The species have been bred for fast growth, which is expected to change profitability of tree growing. In Kenya, *Melia* and *Acacia*, species suitable for drylands have been selected for reforestation programme in Kitui and counties with similar climatic conditions.
- Director would be happy if this training is useful for Kenya through passing knowledge that would contribute to improved livelihood of communities in Kenya.

Lessons Learnt

- Forest cover in Japan is over 67% which has been achieved through conservation and reforestation by use of improved tree varieties. The link between research and forest development especially tree breeding and extension has contributed a great deal to the high forest cover in Japan.

30

- Forestry is a very important sector as it addresses challenges brought about by climatic disasters and other natural calamities such as earth quakes, snow, typhoons are all addressed by use of forests and trees.
- Research is advanced, stable and evolving due to application of high technological processes. As participants the knowledge of practice has been improved through visits to trial sites, seed and clonal orchards, institutional and private tree nurseries, and carrying out practical activities such as grafting.
- Research results should be used for improving communities' livelihoods. In case of *Melia*, the on-going collaborative activities and knowledge sharing between Kenya and Japan will help drive forestry development in the dryland of Kenya.
- Japan has 47 Prefectures, which are the consumers on forestry research from FTBC. Similarly, Kenya has 47 Counties, in which KFS will drive extension, hence the need for greater links in research-extension continuum to ensure adoption of forestry technologies.
- Results of collaborative research work between Kenya and Japan will be shared in many countries in Africa through the TCTP and SADC Block to enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change in Africa.
- The tree-based products displayed at MAFF's Forest Agency was a clear manifestation of an existing and potential capacity to produce a range of useful tree products by the wood based industries at different levels.

Kinki-Chugoku National Forest Regional office, Forest Agency

- A branch of the Forest Agency equivalent of KFS's Conservancy headed by Head of Conservancy (HoC).
- A warm welcome and courteous background address by Mr. Kazuhiro Baba, Director General of the Regional Office.
- The location of the Regional Office and its 4 District offices relation to other regions of Japan was outlined.
- The Regional office administers 320,000 ha of the National forest in the area covering Kyoto, Okayama and Kyushu.
- The focus is on *Melia azadirach* whose desirable characteristics are expressed by fast growth, straightness and good economic returns.

The team appreciated the welcome and opportunity presented to training in Japan and visit to the Region. The team looked forward to understanding how the Japanese were doing better in forestry issues and would be grateful share experiences on how to plant and treat *Melia azadirach* with respect to the changing forestry situation in Japan.

31



Discussion with Director General Kinki-Chugoku National Forest Regional Office, Forest Agency. On the table are various forest products that they assist farmers to get markets

Overview of the Planting Trials for the Fast Growing Species
Mr. Hideaki Takai - Director Department of Forestry Operations

Kinki-Chugoku Regional Forest Office National Forest has offices in 14 prefectures, served by 455 members who include 40 district forest officers. National Forest covers an area of 320,000 ha with natural forests comprising 46% which include protected forest reserves, cultural heritage forest, religious places and volcanic mountain areas. Plantation forest covers an area of 47% with Sugi (*Cryptomeria japonica*, Japanese cedar) and Hinoki (cypress) as main species.

Both species are softwoods and generally mature at about 50 years, during which time they are thinned twice. Currently, softwood plantations are not attractive to forest owners due to: high labour cost involved e.g. frequent weeding when the crop is young; and low price for softwood timber. Lower prices are attributed to competition from imported hard wood timber, which is cheaper, and the changes in ex-change rates. Japan has about 67% forest cover. There is need to develop profitable forest management models so that so that monetary value is attached to these forests. The endeavour will consequently attract forest owners to invest in tree farming. Hardwoods have a high market demand. However, these species are only harvested from natural forests, which could lead to over-harvesting. There is therefore, need to have plantation species that can meet demand or replace hardwood in the markets.



Sample of a product from *Melia azadarach* wood Group photo with Director Department of Forestry Operations

Fast Growing Species (FGS)

Fast growing species will help investors to have shorter payback time as opposed to waiting for 50 years for trees to mature. In the past, thinning were profitable in Japan but currently there use is limited to biomass production or paper making, which is less valuable.

Demand for hardwood is still high especially for external and internal finishing, furniture or craft making. Softwood is usually used for structural work. It is currently not very easy to import hardwood especially from tropical countries, therefore, Japan need to develop its own forest plantations by using fast growing species.

Trials on FGS - to reduce costs of forest management through reduction in number of weeding by selecting for fast growth are being undertaken. Rainfall and temperature in Japan is favourable for tree growing.

Testing *Melia azadarach* (Sendan, Persian lilac)

Melia azadarach is naturalized in Japan as it was introduced in over 400 years ago. It is fast growing, producing good quality timber after 20 years. *Melia* timber is useful as thin slices that can be used to laminate other species. Species has good market appeal as it resembles mahogany or *Zelkova serrate*, both species are rare to find.

Challenges to Growing *Melia azadarach*

- Inadequate seed as species is not found in plantations but in ornamental gardens. The only plantation forest of *M. azadarach* is at Kumamoto. However, it is a first generation plantation. The genetic material for the *Melia* being planted is unknown so the characteristics of the grown trees will vary.
- Damage by wild deer and frost. In Kenya, the tree is reported to have die-back during the dry periods.
- Research is relatively new in Japan. However, the species is thought to have good potential for wood production. Genetic potential is not known.
- *M. azadarach* is not used for timber production in other Asian countries. In Kenya, the species is not grown for timber but medicinal and ornamental value.

Appealing Attributes for Growing *Melia* in Japan include:

- Rapid growth, especially in the early stage.
- Easy seedling production.
- Good site adaptability in a variety of climate and soil conditions in Japan.
- Easy silviculture.
- Free from insect attack, pest/diseases or animal damage.
- High quality timber with a good mark value.

Lessons for Kenya

1. Explore possibilities and performance of establishing *Melia azadarach* as a plantation species for on-farm cultivation.
2. *Melia* is fast growing and has good timber qualities that can be exploited, especially in veneer making which add value to other wood products. Due to potential uses of *Melia*, Kenya could also start seed collection to establish a seed orchard of the species to conserve material of high genetic value.
3. To avoid die back *Melia* species could be promoted in cooler climatic conditions.
4. Need for Kenya to identify fast growing indigenous species other than *Melia volkensii* to meet national and international demand for hardwood. Different species to be selected for dryland and high altitude cooler regions.

Kyoto Prefectural University Research Forest (*Melia azadarach* Test site) Professor Hisashi Miyafuji - Laboratory of Forest Resource Circulatory System, Division of Environmental Science

Background

Kyoto Prefectural University was started about 120 years ago and has a division which deals with research in forestry. The university has 6 well established forest areas within the prefecture. The Ohno forest is one of the 6 forests owned by the university which was developed for purposes of research and education. It covers an area of 402 ha with Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) and Japanese cypress (Hinoki) being the dominant species. The forest also has other indigenous tree species. The university has a centre with established infrastructure where students undertake their field education.

Research on *Melia*

- The university has embarked on research on *Melia azadarach* (Sendan) which is in the family of Meliaceae. The species, which is naturalised in Japan is fast growing and produces good quality timber after 20 years. *Melia* timber has characteristics similar to those of Mahogany, making it a high value species.
- *Melia* seedlings for research by the university are bought from Kumamoto in Kyushu area where they are available otherwise it is a challenge to get seedlings from any other part of Japan. Within Ohno forest, 30 experimental seedlings were planted when they were 1 m tall. The experimental variable include with and without fertilizer (NPK ratio 10:10:10). Data collected include: tree height and diameter of the trees which are collected every month. Data (, on rainfall collected using a rain gauge) temperature using a data logger are also collected.

- The experimental trees are planted in two sites; one site has two, planted 2 years ago and the other site which has about 70% slope has 28 trees. Of these 28 twenty (20) were planted one year ago while the other 8 were planted 2 years back.
- Preliminary results indicate that trees that were planted with fertilizer were taller and had larger diameter than those planted without fertilizer. At 2 years trees planted with fertilizer had attained an average height of 5.5 m
- The greatest challenge to the survival of *Melia* tree seedling was damage by Deers. However, the university had taken measures to protect the trees by surrounding them with netted material.
- *Melia* may also not do well in very cold areas and should be planted in warmer areas.

Kyoto Prefectural University has a tree nursery within its premises where experiments are conducted. As at July 2016, the nursery had about 100 *Melia azadarach* seedlings being used for various experiments by the students.



Melia azadarach planted one year ago
Melia azadarach planted 2 years ago
A Japanese charcoal metal kiln
An over 20 year old *Melia azadarach*

Japanese Charcoal Metal Kiln

The University has a section within the Ohno forest where they conduct demonstrations on charcoal production. They have a Japanese charcoal kiln which is normally used by students to learn skills on charcoal production.

The kilns are made of stainless steel and consist of three interlocking cylindrical sectors and a conical cover. The bottom cylinder has eight air inlet/outlet channels arranged

radially at the base. Kiln operates on reverse drought principle where carbonization starts from the top and progressing on downwards and is aided by chimneys situated around the base of the kiln. The process provides better carbonization control and yield of up to 30% recovery. For effective productivity of charcoal the drum must be filled with wood. The portable kilns are easily movable to sites where raw materials are located. The production cycle is short 16-24 hours.

This technology has already been adopted in Kenya and a programme supported by UNDP supported a number of Charcoal Producer Associations in various regions served by Kenya Forest Service. The only noted challenge is the cost of the Kiln which is about ¥ 200,000-300,000.

Forest Tree Breeding Centre FTBC - Kansai Breeding Station

- Brief welcome by the Director General.
- FTBC - Kansai is located in Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture. The Prefecture has a population of over two million people.
- The area generally experiences Mediterranean type of climate caused by surrounding mountains, hence low precipitation. The moisture laden wind that bring rains come from Japanese sea side, which also suffers from great snow fall in winter.
- The Centre serves 19 prefectures and operates on a land area of 19.89 ha.

Major Tasks of the Centre

Development of new tree varieties

- The current material of Sugi and Hinoki being harvested is from F1 generation. The centre has set up trial of F2 generation of the two species to select second and advanced generation plus trees of varieties with better growth, superior wood quality, nematode resistance, superiority in carbon fixation, and less or no pollen production.
- The trees are artificially pollinated to produce second generation materials. Selection is done to identify clones that are good for pollen collection. Once such male clones start flowering the branches with flowers are harvested and put in the greenhouse to accelerate pollen production. The pollen is then used to pollinate specific clones in the clonal seed orchard.
- Seedlings for plantation trees are produced from clonal seed orchards established from the first generation plus trees.
- Seedlings produced are distributed to the Prefectural governments for distribution to the forest owners for planting. The Centre gives the seedlings free to the Prefectural government (the Central government provides funds for research).
- Annual seedlings production ranges from 5,000 to 6,000 of the most popular tree species, namely Sugi, Cypress and the Pines.
- Research work on development of new varieties is done together with the Prefectural governments and other research institutions.

Breeding Pine wood for nematode resistance

- Pine wood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*) causes pine wilt disease. It is spread by the long horn beetle.
- The disease was first noticed around port of Nagasaki in 1905.

36

- It became epidemic in 1960s in western Japan and spread all over the Japan except Hokkaido area.
 - FTBC - Kansai Regional Office has developed nematode resistant pine species (both red and black pines).
 - Pine cones are collected from the remaining trees in an area that has suffered nematode outbreak because such trees have shown resistance to nematode attack.
 - Collected seeds are extracted and sown in seedbeds. Emergent seedlings are then inoculated with the nematode extract.
- Some seedlings will show effects and attack as either dying or dead after some months. The surviving ones are selected for transplanting in seed orchards due to their display of superior and high resistance to nematode attack.

Collection and conservation of forest tree genetic resources

- The centre is also involved in conservation of forest genetic resources for endangered species, natural monuments and/ or trees of community important gene. Collected genetic materials are kept in form of pollen, seeds, and planted trees (example of a tree spp. found in the royal family compound in Tokyo city).
- Natural heritage trees found in people's private land can also be preserved on request. Some of these trees are conserved by communities for religious purposes. To conserve such trees the Institute grafts or clones about 5-10 seedlings gives to the owners the bulk of seedlings and keeps about 3 in their centre for preservation.
- The result of conducted trait analysis to gauge potential use of these genetic material and other research findings are posted in the open access data base for wider dissemination.

Further Research Work

- On-going research work is also focused on *Melia azadarach* since the species has been identified as having great potential for afforestation programme in Japan. However, the research is still at the initial stage and no seedlings have been produced for planting/mass propagation.

Lessons Learnt

- Research programmes for National heritage and endangered tree spp. such as special fig tree (Moraceae) and Osiris should be launched.
- County governments to be encouraged to invest in seedlings production to assist the farmers.
- In addition, to *Melia volkensii*, Kenya could explore the plantation potential of *Melia azadarach* in appropriate areas.

37



Sign board of the office

Clones being produced in the greenhouse

Displaying a rooting hormone used on the clones

Nursery fence to protects against Deers

Okayama Prefectural Technology Centre for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

The station deals with research on the following:

- Tree breeding technology.
- Mushroom production.
- Management of machinery technology.
- Research on containers.
- Cedar with less pollen.
- Protection from deer fence.
- Harvesting technology using wire converters for forest owners.
- Small scale harvesting using winches.
- Students training.
- Extension work.
- Presentation of research findings.
- Creation and maintenance of botanical gardens.
- Planting on walls technology.
- Protection for frost burns for chest nuts using wood chips and bandage.
- Charcoal production technology.
- Timber drying kilns.
- Road damage research by natural disasters.
- Quality of wood products.

38



Weeding is done by machine to establish new clonal orchards

Production of cedar clones for orchard establishment

A simple charcoal metal kiln used by the prefecture centre

Portable metal charcoal kiln

- The established seed orchards cones are prone to stinking bug attacks which affects the viability of the seeds. They are controlled by spraying chemicals. Pine nematodes are controlled by the use of acetamide chemical.
- The area for cypress tree breeding is rotated every five thus encouraging biological control. Weeding is continuously done as need arises.
- The seed orchard is improved by cutting down non-performers and replacing them with new ones.
- This is the only institute which produce tree seeds in the whole prefecture, thus they must meet the demand. They concentrate on tree major species, cedar, cypress and black and red pine. They base their prices with the germination rate of each species. The higher the rate, the higher the price unlike in Kenya where the price is tagged on collection cost.
- Farmers in this prefecture prefer cypress to pine.
- Red pine resin used to make circuit in cell phones, cosmetics, tyres, paper (in USA and Brazil). In Kenya, resin is harvested from *Pinus elliotii*.
- Charcoal is made from red pine using metal kilns with a recovery rate of 20% and is used to make Japanese salt, by blacksmiths to make agricultural equipment. Portable metal kilns measuring 0.6 m x 0.8 m x 0.5 m have been developed by the institute and can be very useful in our Kenyan situation.

39

Toyonami Seedlings Cooperative – Mr. Syuzo Nagahata

- Six members form the Nagahata Seeds and Plants Cooperative.
- They source seeds from Okayama Research Institute and they have seedlings throughout the year.
- We were taken through a demonstration using an improvised planting bar.
- Last year they sold 50,000 seedlings to farmers.
- Half of the seedlings in this Prefecture come from this cooperative.
- They have seedlings in recyclable containers and bare-rooted in Swaziland beds.
- They get technical support from the prefectural institute.
- Future plans are sowing the seeds directly in containers to avoid transplanting using green houses.
- It is allowable to move seedlings from north region to southern region but the reverse prohibited.
- Quality of seedlings must be assured and that is why the cooperatives must be registered.
- Nagahata-san has gone a notch higher as Nagahata Seeds and Plants Co. to produce his own seedlings which he sells through the cooperative.



Quality seedlings in the Toyonami Cooperative nursery

The Cooperative chairman shows the plants raised in containers

The challenges faced by the cooperative are: technological transformation and succession after aging.

The Cooperative assists the farmers in:

- Sales coordination.
- Purchase of materials for production.
- Transportation of seedlings.
- Hiring of an accountant.

The rainfall in this region is 2,000 mm annually and well distributed, so no irrigation is required.

Seedlings are transported in batches of 300, which is labeled with one tag and are planted in an area of 1,000 m².

Inosho Forestry Company Limited

- The factory has 300 employees.
- They are manufacturers of skeleton material for house construction. The materials especially the beams are made solely of Japanese cypress. These beams of 4 x 4 inches are cut from the middle part of the log.
- The length of the beams depends on demand but range from 4-6 m.
- Across the road the factory has a Branch, which manufactures laminated beams using imported timber from Europe.
- They have a Department which deals with precast wood. The Department cuts and makes joints which are meant to fit instead of using iron nails.
- Another Department produces prefabricated houses.
- They sell their products all over Japan.
- Trees in Japan are planted mostly in mountainous areas making it difficult to harvest even when they mature. This is a challenge for the forestry industry.
- The factory has started a new activity of making poles.
- They get their materials from private forests where they harvest and assist in afforesting the same areas.
- The factory leads in manufacturing of construction materials and is rated 9th in the production of laminated materials.



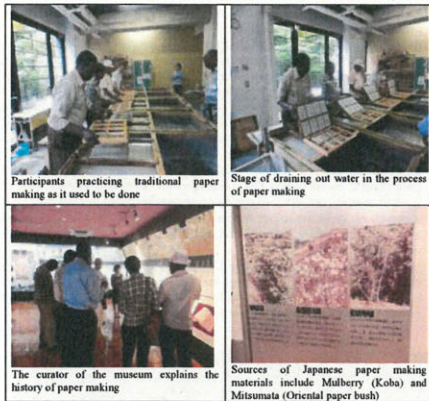
Sorting out the timber

The finished beams of 4 x 4 inches ready to be delivered in the markets

Visit to Ino-Cho Kamino Museum, Ito Primary School and Ino-Cho Municipality

Ino-Cho Kamino Museum

The museum is located in Kochi Prefecture. It contains various collections of the history and the changes of the Japanese traditional paper (Washi) and the variety (Tosa Washi) produced, which dates back to more than one thousand years. The museum also gives an account of how Washi was used and what role it performed in the community and in general paper manufacturing industry.



Participants practicing traditional paper making as it used to be done

Stage of draining out water in the process of paper making

The curator of the museum explains the history of paper making

Sources of Japanese paper making materials include Mulberry (Koba) and Mitsumata (Oriental paper bush)

The main source of material for the Japanese paper making was plants which included the paper mulberry (Koba) and Mitsumata (oriental paper bush). A collection of the tools used in the handmade paper manufacture which includes handmade screen, cutting tools, silk, frames among other items are also on display in this museum. Contrary to the current conventional way of making paper using the wood, the Japanese paper was made using the bark of the plants.

The process of making paper commenced with getting the fibres from the bark, pulping the fibres by soaking into water and then forming a slur of the fibres and water. The slur is put on frames which have sieves below to allow drainage of water through gentle shaking. The sieved material is then dried to form the paper.

The frames used determine the size of the paper but after drying the sheets can be cut into the required sizes. Any waste realised while sizing the paper is taken back into the process to make more hence there is no waste.

For many years this paper has been used to make paper screens for doors and windows in Japanese houses. The paper has also been used widely in drawings and art work. This paper contributed to the current day type writing and record keeping through written materials not to forget the development of paper money in the earlier days.

Ino-Cho Kmiya Primary School

This school is located in Ino Municipality in Kochi prefecture and has a student population on 31 students. The elementary school was built during the Meiji period

(1868-1912) but despite this, the school is widely known for being the home of one of the oldest *Melia azadirach* trees in the area. This tree which is believed to have been planted at the end of the Edo period (1603-1868) by the then village headman of Kohnotani is regarded very highly by the school fraternity and the community of Ino City.



The treasured *Melia* tree seen in the background is a protected cultural asset in Kochi Prefecture

Currently, this tree has a height of 18.8 m and dbh of 102 cm. This tree is the symbol of the school and the anthem of the school recites and celebrates about this tree which on 15th January, 1968 was designated as one of the protected cultural assets of Ino Town and a tree of historic interest in Kochi Prefecture.

Ito Ringyo Timber Company

- This is a family based timber company that specialises in extraction of timber (round wood) from the forests for sale to other timber industries undertaking timber conversion works. According to the President of the company, they specialise only in logging activities and have invested in heavy extraction machinery and the necessary equipment for logging.
- Due to the steep gradients and uneven terrains, crawlers fitted with winches are used for skidding the logs.
- The company also deploys the machinery to open up forest roads to access the plantations deep in the forest areas. Though road construction is expensive, the company receives subsidy of up to 60% on the construction works and the machinery procured for forestry work.
- This company mainly deals with *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Chamaecyparis obtusa* (Sugi and Hinoki) as the major species for house construction works while red pines are used to make pallets for packaging of goods for transportation and export.
- At the forest logging site, the following activities were witnessed:
 - Directional felling of selected trees in the thinning plantation.
 - Skidding of the felled logs along the extraction rides.
 - De-branching the logs using a processor machine.
 - Cross cutting logs into the required log sizes of 3 and 4 m.

- Heaping the logs and loading onto the Lorries using loaders.
- The logs are transported into the temporary holding yard where upon off-loading the following activities are done:
 - Sorting the logs into size classes.
 - Separating insect affected logs from the other materials.
 - Separating crooked logs and any damaged logs during transportation.
 - Debarking of the logs.
- The sorted logs are then loaded onto trucks for delivery to the other sawmills for conversion.
- This company is achieving very high recovery because apart from the stump, it sells almost every part of the tree. The branches, twigs and leaves are all sold to the wood chipping companies for paper and chip board manufacture or as biomass for energy.
- Ito Ringyo Timber Company has collaborated with the Municipality and the Forest Agency to establish seed orchard in the forest.

Lessons Learnt

1. Specialisation is necessary in forest operations such as logging.
2. Recognition of cultural assets, innovations and the history of the nation for future generations and development.



44



Forestry Academy, Forestry Technical Centre and Makino Botanical Garden

The Forest Academy

- Development of human capacity is an integral part in providing the necessary knowledge and skills for meeting the demand for forestry and forest products. The wood industries, the forestry cooperatives and related sectors demand highly professional human resource with the knowledge and skills to handle modern scientific equipment, operate heavy-duty multi-purpose machinery, manage facilities and forest/tree resources.
- The Forest Academy is located in Kochi Prefecture. The prefecture has a forest cover of 600,000 ha, which is 84% of the Prefectural land area. Of these, man-made forest comprises 39,000 ha or 65% of the total forest area with standing volume of 15,700,000 m³. However, the age class distribution indicates a relatively small reforestation percentage.
- Use of forest resources is driven by an industrial utilisation plan which is defined by five pillars, namely:



- Expansion for production.
- Concept that all parts of the tree should be used for house construction, as laminated wood, and biomass.

45

- Process of production of wood from downstream to upstream, as in distribution and sales.
- Expansion of demand of wood materials.
- Human resources development, hence the need to improve Forest Academy.
- The Forest Academy was started in 2015 by the Prefectural Government. The objective was to train highly skilled people who could be engaged in the forest industry after completing the one (1) year course. The Academy had a total of two classes each with 10 students.
- The training programme provided include basic and short-term activities, which are on-going and specialised training which has been planned for. The training consisted of 1,200 training hours. Unlike other training systems, Forest Academy adopted a skills-based approach upon which skill was awarded a certificate, hence a total of 12 Certificates each on successful completion of the course.
- Qualification for admission to the Forest Academy include:
 - Be 18 years or more. Currently the oldest student is 54-years old.
 - Have completed junior high school.
- The annual cost of tuition is ¥ 128,000 per student. They also have to buy books and other relevant materials. An all-inclusive cost is ¥ 330,000. However, the Central Government also offers scholarship to eligible applicants of up to ¥ 1.65 million to cater for accommodation and living expenses years, among others, provided the graduate will be engaged in the forestry industry for at least two years. In case of default, the recipient must refund all money offered through the scholarship.
- Employment opportunity for any successful student was 100% assured with the Prefectural government, Forest Companies and Forest Cooperatives.
- The Academy students successfully demonstrated a tactical tree felling practice in a section of the broad-leaved forest that was adjacent to a seed orchard. It was tactical as the trees being felled were not supposed to fall on and demand the adjacent seed orchard of Japanese cedar trees.

Lessons Learnt

1. That in a skill oriented training minimum number of students was critical to ensure that each student received as much attention they deserved to learn, observe and practice the specific skill(s).
2. Some forestry skills-oriented training are risky because they involve use of risk prone tools, equipment or heavy-machinery on steep mountain slopes.

Kochi Prefectural Forestry Research Centre

- Sustainable utilisation of forest and forest resources is an important theme in Kochi Prefecture due to the many benefits derived from the resources and the need for their preservation.
- Of its 4 Divisions, Forest management and Research utilisation were drivers operations contributing to sustainable use, benefits and need to preserve the resources.
- The Research Centre produced and sold seeds from seed orchards to Forest cooperatives who in turn produced seedlings in either as bare-rooted or containers. The Forest cooperatives also sold seedlings to Forest owners for planting. In addition, the Research Centre transported the seedlings to the farmers' sites for planting.

46

- Producing seedlings in containers is a new development and assessment of performance is a joint undertaking.
- Research initiative on charcoal production was on-going, where production of two types of charcoal, namely: normal and specialised were being tested based on moisture content, temperature, carbon capacity and preference characteristics. The special charcoal despite requiring a temperature of up to 1,200°C presented the all desired qualities – higher density, higher in carbon, no impurities, odourless, smokeless but lower in production and demand high skill or experience to be successful. The regular charcoal requires 600-800°C, moderate skill but higher production.
- Research on strength testing particularly of laminated wood was being undertaken to ensure quality that would meet the needs of construction industry. A set of modern computerized testing equipment is vital in this respect.
- Research on cross laminated timber (CLT) expanded the total use of wood beyond timber, walling panels and plywood for construction and furniture industry, and the biomass.
- Other joint research activities the Centre was involved in included logging, extraction, cross-cutting, loading and transportation, which are heavily-mechanised and high risk field operations. The need for highly skill human resource in all these operations is critical.



Makino Botanical Garden

- The Makino Botanical Garden (MBG) is located in Kochi Prefecture. It is an initiative of the Kochi Prefectural Government, and named after a re-known Japanese Botanist and father of Japanese systematic botany, Dr. Tomitaro Makino (1862-1957). The Garden was opened to the public in 1958 to commemorate his achievements. To-date, the facility is prioritised as an institute of international standing – a research institute – (herbarium and chemical analysis labs) and a special recreational facility.
- MBG is located on a 18 ha of land, with a collection of 3,200 plant species. Of the collection, 1,500 species are attributed to Dr. Makino who was the first to name or collected and introduced the plants. The collections which include: Kochi, Japan

47

and Japanese traditional plants, as well as South-east Asia, are established in a natural setting or in facilities that are suitable for their growth and management. The MBG setting, facilities, circulation, water courses, and amenities are in harmony with the landscape and plant collection (indoor or outdoor).

- The white blooming *Melto azedarach* L. f. *albiflora* Makino is also grown in MBG. Among the special plant collections are the orchids, particularly the "Houtsu" whose 1990s value was equivalent to the price of gold (1bulb at ¥ 3 million but now down to ¥10,000). The other special collection is a cherry tree donated by His Majesty the Japanese Emperor.
- MBG's research Herbarium plays an important in ensuring that specimen of all living collections are collected and preserved as appropriate. MBG serves as a special a gene bank for *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of plants of different values. To-date, there are about 270,000 identified, mounted, and documented specimen in the Herbarium. It still continues to receive specimen from local volunteers and through international collaboration activities in Asia and America, while there is non-from Africa.
- Receiving and preparing specimen is a delicate process. Due diligence is a requirement to process, document, preserve and ensure that the specimen are free of damage, unwarranted moisture content or pests in storage, hence increase their storage-life. The storage facility is can hold up to 500,000 specimen, hence there are 230,000 places to hold more specimen. This could take about 23 years to accomplish.

Lessons Learnt

1. Need to involve interns and volunteers in the collection, documentation of the collection.
2. Botanical gardens are special a gene bank for *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation of plants of different values.
3. Need for due diligence and interest.
4. Need to link Herbarium work to a special chemical analysis laboratory – DNA, active chemical ingredients.



Map showing the design of the Botanical Garden



Preservation of tree specimen inside the botanical garden laboratory



Learning about the various tree species in the botanical garden

Kochi Otoyo Sawmills

This sawmill is situated in Kocho Prefecture Nagaoka-gun, Otoyo City. It was established in 2012 by Meiken Lamwood Corporation, Koch Prefecture forest association, Otoyo City and Kochi material production industry limited. The sawmilling activities which started in August 2013 were based on a new production system which aims at material production, distribution and timber sales to support efficiency. The sawmill hopes to increase productivity by building on efficient work process, reduce processing costs, enhance cost saving and environmental protection through biomass utilisation. The company produces post foundation beams, Mabashira (stud), lamellass from Japanese cedar and cypress. About 99% of material for timbers is sourced from Kochi Prefecture.

The factory has capacity to hold 4,000 – 5,000 m³ of wood and projected raw material to increase with time. The factory also has capacity to store processed materials for three months. In 2015, it projected raw wood consumption of 100,000 m³ but only 74,000 m³ was processed.

The company employs about 60 employees, of which 55 are locally from Kochi. The company also pays taxes to the town, thus contribute to revenue generation. In Japan, imported wood is cheaper than local wood. Therefore, through such mills the country is enhancing utilisation of natural raw materials, especially from thinnings.



Raw logs in the yard

Debarking process



Sorting and grading of sawn timber



Labelled and wrapped finished products ready for market

Wood processing

Raw logs

Logs brought into the company are sorted out by species (Cedar and cypress) and then by size where length is either 3 or 4 m and diameter 16-36 cm, straightness of log

Timber plant

This included the ring barker where the log is striped off the bark. Bark material is conveyed to a stock yard and the log is conveyed for cutting with the larger side of stem being at the front. Logs facing otherwise are turned before being taken for splitting. This process is to ensure produced beams will be in the same direction in which they were while growing.

Bark along with wood chips and sawdust are used in energy biomass production where they are used for production of steam for power generation. The company generates 20% of its electric power requirement.

Log process

Logs from the field measure about 3,070-3,060 cm long. Both edges of such logs are trimmed to give a log of 3,050 cm. These logs are then dried at either 80°C or 120°C. Once dry the log ends are again cut to 3,000 cm long.

The finished products are sorted out by species weight, timber strength and allocated lot number and label. Labels indicate name of product, species, drying conditions, MC % size is it 105 x 105 mm or 120 x 120 mm, length, timber strength, and date of production. Currently, the recovery rate for lumber is about 40-45%. However, the company target is 50%.

3.0 International Symposium

Ecosystem Conservation in Public Forests Forestry and Forest Management in Kenya



Kenyan team sharing information during the symposium



Plenary discussions in the symposium

Background

- Government: National (1) and County Governments (47).
- Governance system: Presidential system, Representative democracy, Republic.
- Policy and Legislation: Vision 2030 (political, economic and social pillars), and New Constitution, 2010.
- The population is about 40 million people.

History of Forests in Kenya

- The importance of forests in Kenya was realized by the colonial government as early as 1900s. The first Forest Department was set up in 1902.
- 1957 that the first comprehensive Forest policy was drawn up.
- Forest policy was revised with a few modifications in 1968. The shamba system (taungya) was introduced.
- KEMP of 1994 which was a new forest dispensation centered on community involvement, conservation and protection, decentralization and cost benefit sharing was introduced.
- The Kenya Forest Service, a body corporate was established under the Forests Act, 2005, commencing its operations in February 2007.

Mandate of KFS

- To enhance development, conservation and management of Kenya's forest resources base in all public forests, and assist County Governments to develop and manage forest resources on community and private lands for the equitable benefit of present and future generations.
- Mission: Conservation, sustainable development, management and utilisation of the country's forest resources for equitable benefit of present and future generations.
- Current tree cover is about 6.99%.

Conservancies (10) and Ecosystems

Criteria for a Conservancy and Ecosystem:

- Climatic conditions.
- Drainage systems.
- Soil types.
- Geographical feature.

Functions within Conservancies and Ecosystems

- Conserve, protect and manage all public forests in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- Assist County Governments to build capacity for forestry development on community and private lands.
- Manage water catchment areas primarily for soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and other environmental services.
- From its mandate and functions, KFS is therefore, both a service provider working with partners and stakeholders for the sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources, and an enforcement agency.

New and On-going Activities

- Capacity development project for sustainable forest management (JICA, GOK-KFS & KEFRI).
- Green schools and commercial tree planting (GOK).

Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)

A key partner of KFS.

Mandate

- Conduct research in forestry and allied natural resources.
- Disseminate research findings.
- Establish partnerships and cooperate with other research organisations and in research and training.

52

Question	Answer
Is there animal damage in forest in Kenya?	In natural forest elephants cause a lot of damage to trees. A such forests are habitat for elephants, they may uproot trees to create paths
What is the major objective of Forest law in Kenya?	Law allow for conservation and utilisation in order to have sustainable forest management
Is <i>Melia volkensii</i> grown for wood production and how long does it to mature	Melia mainly grown for its high value and is being selected for fast growth, drought tolerant and straightness. The tree matures within 15 years
Tea factories offer good market for trees on-farm. Is this not encouraging over harvesting?	Extension encouraging farmers to conserve some trees on farm. Tea factories are being encouraged to plant own fuel plantations, use branches instead of whole trees, use alternative sources of energy to cure tea
How does forestry function within the 47 counties?	County is a new governance system in Kenya. Some forestry functions of the national government are being devolved and KFS is at the stage of training forestry officers of the county government

Forest Management and Ecosystem Conservation in National Forests by SRFMO

Background

Shikoku region consist of four prefectures. Tree planting within the region has been promoted since the 18th Century. Therefore, much of the forest in Shikoku is man-made (60%). Most of the forests are found in Kochi Prefecture.

National forests in Shikoku account for 10% of total land area and represent 13% of forest area in the region. Species distribution is highly influenced by altitude which varies from 0-2,000 m above sea level.

Mission of National Forest Management

- Promotion of public functions of forests.
- Ensure stable forest product supply.
- Contribute to industrial development and improvement of local residents through use of national forest land.

Forest Management Procedures Depend on Status and Position of Forests

- Watershed type - the forests are expected to supply abundant water and are managed through appropriate thinning to give various ages and tree heights.
- Mountain disaster prevention type - these help to control soil erosion and landslides. Only thinning is allowed in such forests.
- Natural maintenance type - left to natural succession, are protected and provide habitat for wildlife and biodiversity.
- Forest space utilisation type - consists of a mixed species. Used for recreation, learning and beauty.

Promotion of efficient forest development

New technologies are tries and include use containerized seedlings, planting of elite trees in plantations to achieve fast growth, cost efficient operation systems that include

53

good road network even within the forests, and introduction of high performance forestry machinery.

Major challenge in forestry in Japan is from deer damage.

Lessons learnt

1. Japan has about 70% tree cover but rely much on imported timbers which is cheaper. Much of the forest is in the mountain making it difficult to harvest. However, the only proposed strategy to enhance harvesting is through mechanisation of harvesting.
2. Even where private persons own forests that can be used for watershed, soil erosion and land slide protection, the government would purchase such land or offers other incentives to owners so that the forest is not harvested.

4.0 Conclusion

Tree breeding plays a major role in strengthening the improvement of seed/scedling production, management and distribution activities for enhanced realisation of quality wood and adaptation to different conditions. It also ensures conservation of genetic materials for the future.

5.0 Way Forward

1. Enhance the collaboration in breeding *Melia* species.
2. Identify other potential tree species for breeding.
3. Identify measures to enhance extension services.
4. Regulate the seedlings production industry to ensure quality planting stock.
5. Continue strengthening the capacity building in tree breeding and extension.
6. Capacity building in the timber industry to minimise waste in timber production and increase recovery in charcoal production.
7. Nurture *Melia* farmers to form forestry cooperatives.

54

Appendix 6 その他（広報活動）

Appendix 6-2-1 「林政ニュース（（株）日本林業調査会）」

○462号（平成25年6月12日発行）

◆育種センターがケニアプロジェクトをPR
（独）森林総合研究所の林木育種センターは、6月1日から3日まで横浜市で開催された第5回アフリカ開発会議に合わせ、ケニアで進めている「乾燥地耐性育種プロジェクト」を紹介する展示活動を行った。同プロジェクトの概要を解説するポスターとともに、育種樹種であるメリア、アカシアの苗木を並べて、アフリカの緑化に協力していく姿勢を示した。



また、ケニア森林研究所のベン・チカマイ所長も来日し、サイドイベントで東・南アフリカでの社会林業に関するプレゼンテーションを行った。

育種センターのケニアプロジェクトは、5年間にわたって行われる予定。

プロジェクト対象樹種の苗木に関心
を示す来場者

○466号（平成25年8月7日発行）

◆ケニアから8名の研修生が来日、最新の育種技術学ぶ
（独）森林総合研究所林木育種センターが昨年度から5か年計画で実施しているケニア育種プロジェクト（第444号参照）の今年度の研修が6月10日から7月19日まで同センターや東北育種場、九州大学などで行われた。



ケニアから8名の研修生が来日し、2名ずつ4コースに分かれて、育種理論やDNA分析、増殖技術などに関する専門的な講義や技術指導を受けた。

同プロジェクトは、JICA（国際協力機構）が林木育種センターと委託契約を結んで実施しており、メリアとアカシアの2樹種について乾燥耐性の強い品種を選抜し、現地で採種園や採種林を造成することを目指している。同プロジェクトでは、研修結果を確実なものとするため、講師をつとめた日本側専門家が7月下旬から9月上旬にかけて順次現地入りし、指導にあたる体制もとっている。

メリアの苗木を使って接ぎ木技術を学ぶ研修生（東北育種場）

The People Thursday, February 20, 2014

Bio-energy 'could cost us forest cover dream'



THERE WE GO! Japanese ambassador to Kenya Tatsushi Terada unveils 'Development of Tolerant Trees for Adaptation to Climate Change in Drylands of Kenya' project in Tiva, Kitui county. With him is Conservation Secretary Gideon Githaara. PHOTO: CHARLES MUASYA

By CHARLES MUASYA

KENYA was unable to attain the globally acceptable 10 per cent forest cover because of over-reliance on bio-energy, Environment Cabinet Secretary Judi Wakhungu has said.

She said the country depends on energy derived from charcoal to meet up to 82 per cent of its urban energy requirements.

The Cabinet secretary said 75 per cent of the charcoal is sourced from local woodlands and the rapid expansion of the urban sector would increase the pressure on exploitation of forests to meet energy needs.

Wakhungu said the exploitation of woodlands for domestic use and commercial timber was also impacting negatively on the government's commitment to increase forest cover.

"Severe competition for land between forestry and crop production is also to blame for the diminishing forest cover, which now stands at seven per cent," she said in a speech read on her behalf by the Conservation Secretary Gideon Githaara during the launch of a research facility on

development of drought resistant trees in Kieni yesterday. Wakhungu said the government had opted to focus on promotion of dryland forestry to increase foliage cover.

"Development of dryland forestry gives the only hope to attainment of the 10 per cent national forest cover as envisaged in Vision 2030 to bring Kenya closer to the globally recommended minimum forest cover of 10 per cent," she said.

Functional programmes

The Kitui research project, a collaborative venture between Kenya Forestry Research Institute (Kefri) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (Jica) has researched and recommended trees suitable for the area.

Wakhungu said in pursuance of increasing dryland forestry cover, especially in Northern Kenya and other arid lands, her ministry had aligned itself to government policies on dryland forestry by developing functional programmes such as the development of drought resistant trees projects.

She said although her ministry had

enacted enabling legislation to regulate charcoal and sand harvesting, increment in forest cover cannot succeed without development of supportive technologies and community participation in environmental conservation activities.

The Cabinet secretary lauded the government of Japan for playing a leading role in supporting Kenya in its quest to achieve sustainable woodlands management through development of dryland forestry technologies.

She cited the infrastructural development at the Kefri's Muguga (Nairobi) headquarters and Kitui Regional Research Centre which were established through a grant extended by Japan in 1985.

Japanese ambassador to Kenya Tatsushi Terada said his government will continue to support Kenya to achieve the 10 per cent forest cover dream.

He said his country's overseas development assistance to Kenya laid more emphasis to water and environment which include the forest sector to mitigate the effects of climate change.

Appendix 6-2-3 「平成 26 年度 森林・林業白書」

(4) 我が国の国際協力

我が国は、持続可能な森林経営等を推進するための国際貢献として、技術協力や資金協力等による「二国間協力」、国際機関を通じた「多国間協力」等を行っている。

2013年の世界の森林分野の政府開発援助による拠出金8億9千万ドルのうち、我が国は4千万ドルを拠出しており、ノルウェー、ドイツに次ぐ世界第3位の金額を拠出している^{*139}。

(二国間協力)

我が国は、「技術協力」として、JICAを通じて、専門家派遣、研修員受入れ及び機材供与を有機的に組み合わせた技術協力プロジェクト、開発計画調査型技術協力、研修等を実施している。平成26(2014)

年度には、バブアニューギニアで新たに森林・林業分野の技術協力プロジェクトを開始した。平成26(2014)年12月末現在、森林・林業分野では、13

資料Ⅱ-39 独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)を通じた森林・林業分野の技術協力プロジェクト等(累計)

地域	国数	終了件数	実施中件数	計
アジア・中東・大洋州	17か国	74	11	85
中南米	11か国	27	3	30
欧州・アフリカ	9か国	18	2	20
合計	37か国	119	16	135

注1：平成26(2014)年12月末現在の数値。
注2：終了件数は昭和51(1976)年から平成26(2014)年12月末までの実績。
資料：林野庁計画課調べ。

事例Ⅱ-8 ケニアにおける乾燥地耐性樹種の育種プロジェクト

ケニアは国土の約8割が乾燥地・半乾燥地であり、森林被覆率を10%に増加させることを目標としているが、2010年時点では約7%にとどまっている。特に近年では、人口増加に伴う薪炭材の需要増加、過放牧や農地開発等により、森林の劣化・減少が進み、自然環境・生活環境への悪影響が懸念されている。

日本によるケニアでの森林・林業関係の技術協力の歴史は長く、30年近く前から、住民参加による森林管理のための研修や普及活動等に取り組んでいる。しかし近年では、気候変動の影響もあり、乾燥地など樹木の生育環境が厳しい地域では、植林しても十分生育しないケースもある。

このため、我が国では同国政府の要請に応え、2012年から5か年計画で専門家を派遣し、乾燥に強く、成長が旺盛で、木材としての価値が高い樹種や、乾燥に極めて強く、葉や種子が家畜の餌となり、材は炭の原料となる樹種について、林木育種技術により、このような特徴に更に優れた形質を持つ樹木を選抜し、優良な種苗を生産できる体制を整備することとしている。さらに、生産した優良種苗を適切に生産・管理・普及できるよう、ガイドラインの整備や研修を行うこととしている。

このようなプロジェクト活動を通じて、地球規模での気候変動に適応しつつ森林を回復させるとともに、これらの有用な樹木が住民によって広く植林されることにより、将来的には住民の木材利用による生活向上を目指している。



採種園造成に必要な苗木を接ぎ木により生産



採種園

*139 OECD Stat

Appendix 6-2-4 「林政ニュース（（株）日本林業調査会）」

○第 489 号（平成 26 年 7 月 23 日発行）



ケニア森林研究所副所長らが来日し最先端の育種研修を行う

（独）森林総合研究所林木育種センターが平成24年度から実施している「ケニア国気候変動への適応のための乾燥地耐性育種プロジェクト」（第44号参照）の今年度の研修が5月18日から6月28日まで、同センターなどで行われた。ケニアから7名の研修生が来日し、4コースに分かれて育種理論やDNA分析などに関する専門的な知識・技術を学んだ。プロジェクト管理コースでは、ケニア森林研究所のエビィ・チャガラ副所長と、育種技術の発展に向けた意見交換も行った。同プロジェクトでは、今年度から「普及」コース（2名）を新設するなど内容を充実させている。

エビィ・ケニア森林研究所副所長の説明を聞く
 精英樹検定林について

Appendix 6-2-5 「林政ニュース（（株）日本林業調査会）」

○第 514 号（平成 27 年 8 月 5 日発行）



熱帯温室で増殖技術を学ぶ

◆ケニア森林公社のムゴ総裁らが来日し視察
 JICAプロジェクト（第44・489号参照）の一環として、ケニア森林公社のムゴ総裁とケニア森林研究所のキゴモ次長らが来日し、7月7～8日に森林総合研究所と林木育種センターを訪れた。ムゴ総裁は「ケニアは、7%弱の森林率を2030年までに10%にすることを憲法に掲げている。日本の協力によって乾燥地耐性育種プロジェクトがよい成果をあげつつある」と感謝の言葉を述べた。

Appendix 6-2-6 「林政ニュース（（株）日本林業調査会）」等

○林政ニュース第538号（平成28年8月3日発行）

月3日 平成28年6月9日第三種郵便物認可 第538号 林政ニュース

◆四国局とJICAが国際シンポジウム開催、ケニアの職員と交流

四国森林管理局は7月13日に、国際協力機構（JICA）と合同で、「ケニアにおける公有林の生態系保全」をテーマにした国際シンポジウムを開催、林木育種センターの研究事業（JICAプロジェクト）に参加しているケニア森林公社職員の6名のほか、高知大学、高知県、牧野植物園などから約40名が参加した。

同シンポジウムは、現場担当者が他の森林管理の現状や課題について理解を深めることを目的に実施され、出席したケニア森林公社の6名は、全員が日本の森林管理局・森林管理署に相当する地方組織に所属している。

ケニア側は、同国における森林被害について、アフリカゾウによる踏みつけに加えて、放牧されているヤギによる糞害が広がっており、ヤギ対策として樹木の幹の周囲に枝等を巻き付けていることなどを報告。また、成長の早さや乾燥への強さからセンダンの植林が始まっており、収穫期間は7〜15年を想定していること、さらに、2010年の憲法改正で47の州政府が設置されたが地方公共団体は整備途中であるため、森林公社が森林づくりの支援を行っている現状などを述べた。日本側に対しては、私有林における公益的機能発揮のための施策方法や、人材育成のあり方などに関する質問が出た。

四国森林管理局の会議室で国際シンポジウムを実施

プロジェクタ）に参加しているケニア森林公社職員の6名のほか、高知大学、高知県、牧野植物園などから約40名が参加した。

同シンポジウムは、現場担当者が他の森林管理の現状や課題について理解を深めることを目的に実施され、出席したケニア森林公社の6名は、全員が日本の森林管理局・森林管理署に相当する地方組織に所属している。

- 21 -

○日刊木材新聞（平成28年8月2日発行）

ケニア森林公社と交流

四国森林管理局（高知市、大山誠一郎局長）はさきごろ、JICA（国際協力機構）と合同で、「ケニアと日本における公有林の生態系保全」についての国際シンポジウムを同局で開いた。

同シンポジウムには、ケニア森林公社職員などJICAプロジェクト研修生6人が参加。同局、高知大学、高知県庁などからも40人が参加した。ケニア森林公社職員は、日本でいうところの森林管理局、森林管理署と似た地方組織に属する。シンポジウムでは、同公社、四国局双方から、管轄する森林管理の概要を報告。次いで質疑を行った。ケニアにおける野生動物による被害の実態については、代表的な動物として、アフリカゾウによる植林木への被害が報告された。食害ではなく、植林木の中を通過するだけで木が倒れてしまうと説明した。

ケニアの森林管理における市町村の役割については、2010年の憲法改正に伴い、47の州政府が設置されたところで、地方公共団体も整備途上にあることから、森林管理は森林公社が支援している。ケニア側からは、日本は努力して立派な森林資源を育ててきたと評価し、林業に携わる人材育成にも関心を示した。四国局職員からは「生態系保全のために森林経営を適切に実施するのは当然のことだが、ケニアでの取り組みを聞き、新鮮に感じた」との感想も聞かれた。

ケニアの林業事情を知った

ケニアと日本 森林保全を報告

高知でシンポ

ケニアと日本の森林管理について意見交換する国際協力機構(JICA)と四国森林管理局の合同国際シンポジウムが13日、高知市の四国森林管理局で開かれた。

ケニアから研修のため来日した同国森林公社などの職員6人を含む約40人が参加。「ケニアと日本における公有林の生態系保全」と題し、両国の取り組みを報告した。

ケニア側は、ケニアの人工植林や乾燥地帯の植生などを写真で紹介。「森林は、ゾウなどの野生動物のすみかにもなっている。貴重な動物を見に来てください」と話した。

同管理局は、四国の人工林率が約6割と全国に比べて高いことや、温暖な気候や豊富な水の下で植林が進められてきたことなどを説明し、低コストで森林を整備するため、新たな技術も取り入れていることを報告した。

質疑応答では、「動物による森林への被害はあるのか」という日本側からの質問に対し、ケニア側は「例えばゾウは体が大きいから、移動するだけで森林を破壊する」と回答し、参加者を驚かせていた。

ケニアの森林事情

行政職員招き情報交換 高知市

森林保全に関わるケニアは農耕地の拡大などによる森林荒廃が課題で、野生動物による森林被害も増加している。このためJICA見交換するシンポジウムは、造林に適した品種が13日、高知市丸の内1丁目の四国森林管シエクトを2014年理高で開かれ、同局職から同国で展開している人たちがケニアの事例を学んだ。今回は同プロジェクトの一環として、ケニアの森林面積はア森林研究所の職員ら国士の6%に当たる346人が6月下旬から日万杉。国際協力機構本を訪れ、岡山県材(JICA)によると、木育種センターや高知



ケニアと日本の林業行政の課題について意見交換したシンポジウム(高知市丸の内1丁目)

この日のシンポジウムは、高知市丸の内1丁目の四国森林管シエクトで開かれた。同局職から同国で展開している人たちがケニアの事例を学んだ。今回は同プロジェクトの一環として、ケニアの森林面積はア森林研究所の職員ら国士の6%に当たる346人が6月下旬から日万杉。国際協力機構本を訪れ、岡山県材(JICA)によると、木育種センターや高知

(安岡仁司)

Appendix 6-3-1 「森林講座」

独立行政法人 森林総合研究所

平成25年度 森林講座のお知らせ

多摩森林科学園において下記スケジュールで森林講座を開講します。
森林総合研究所の研究成果を分かりやすく解説しますので、是非ご参加下さい。

<p>深層崩壊と表層崩壊</p> <p>6月8日 (土)</p> <p>講師 大丸裕武</p> 	<p>自然災害に立ち向かう木造建築</p> <p>7月11日 (木)</p> <p>講師 青木謙治</p> 	<p>ケニアの郷土樹種メリアを乾燥に強くする</p> <p>8月3日 (土)</p> <p>講師 宮下久哉</p> 
<p>樹木は放射線に強いのか?</p> <p>9月12日 (木)</p> <p>講師 西口 満</p> 	<p>山から木材を伐り出す様々な方法</p> <p>10月3日 (木)</p> <p>講師 陣川雅樹</p> 	<p>環境にやさしい木製トレイ</p> <p>11月9日 (土)</p> <p>講師 高野 勉</p> 
<p>森を修復するハンノキ属の樹木</p> <p>12月6日 (金)</p> <p>講師 飛田博順</p> 	<p>京都鑑定書と木材利用</p> <p>1月17日 (金)</p> <p>講師 恒次祐子</p> 	<p>樹木の種類を見分けるDNAバーコード</p> <p>2月14日 (金)</p> <p>講師 吉丸博志</p> 
<p>ツキノワグマ、樹皮を剥ぐ</p> <p>3月17日 (月)</p> <p>講師 岡 輝樹</p> 	<p>時間 午後1時15分～午後3時</p> <p>会場 多摩森林科学園（受付場所：森の科学館）</p> <p>定員 各回 40名（要申し込み、申込多数の場合は抽選）</p> <p>受講料 無料（ただし、入園料として300円必要です）</p>	

お申し込み方法

電子メールまたは往復はがき、FAXで、各講座開催日の1ヶ月前からお申し込み頂けます。いずれの場合も①受講したい講座名②郵便番号・住所③受講者氏名④電話番号をご記入のうえ、受講希望講座開催日の2週間前必着でお申し込み下さい。それぞれのお申し込み1通に対し、1講座3名までの応募とさせていただきます。電子メールの宛先はshinrinkouza@ffpri.affrc.go.jpです。多摩森林科学園のホームページもご覧下さい。

なお、抽選の結果は、講座開催日の1週間前にお知らせいたします。

お申し込み・お問い合わせ

〒193-0843 東京都八王子市廿里町1833-81
多摩森林科学園 TEL:042-661-1121 FAX:042-661-5241
<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/tmk/>



JR中央線、京王電鉄高尾線「高尾駅」北口より徒歩約10分
※駐車場がありませんので、お車のご来園はご遠慮下さい。

ご提供いただいた個人情報は、森林講座のご連絡にのみ使用させていただきます。
この印刷物は、印刷用の紙へリサイクルできます。